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WILLSON'S

JUVENILE AMERICAN

HISTORY.

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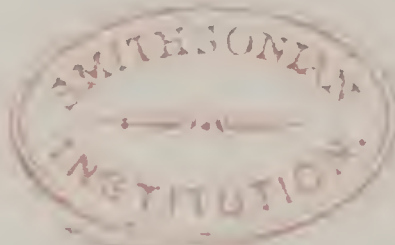
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J U V E N I L E
A M E R I C A N H I S T O R Y,
F O R P R I M A R Y S C H O O L S.

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BY MARCIUS WILLSON,

AUTHOR OF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, AMERICAN HISTORY, COMPREHENSIVE  
CHART OF AMERICAN HISTORY, ETC.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE following little work is the first of a series of three books on the subject of American History, by the same author, all of which are now completed. The "Juvenile American History," containing a large number of illustrative maps, together with questions on the same, is designed for those younger pupils in our schools who are sufficiently advanced to commence the study of Geography ; and although it is not designed to supersede the separate study of this last mentioned branch of knowledge, yet it is believed that *so much* of the geography of our country as can be incidentally taught in connection with historical incidents, will be more permanently retained than when learned in the usual manner, from geographical details alone. Still the maps are designed, primarily, as aids to the understanding of the *history*, and as such, their utility is, indeed, invaluable.

The engravings of the Seals of the several States are introduced in this work, not only as appropriate embellishments which may arrest the attention of the pupil, and thereby give additional interest to the book which he is reading, but for the farther purpose of rendering more *distinctive* the histories of the several colonies, states, and territories.\* Whatever gives *individuality* to the history of a state, will tend to prevent the pupil from confounding the history of one state with that of another. Several important incidents in the history have also been illustrated by engravings ; but representations of scenes of blood and carnage have been avoided, from the belief that they generally exert a baneful influence upon the youthful mind. Perhaps the engravings of the "Death of Wolfe" and the "Battle of Bunker's Hill" may be deemed exceptions to our rule ; but it will be

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\* Descriptions of the seals, with explanations of their devices, mottoes, &c., may be found in the third book of the series, called "American History."

observed that, in these instances, the *killing* is kept out of view, and that the designs are useful, as they give a fair representation of the localities of the events described.

While the leading outlines of the following work, after Part First, are essentially the same as in the Second Book, or “History of the United States,” yet the filling up is materially different—consisting mostly of those *illustrative* and morally instructive incidents which give to history the charm of romance, without its falsity. The work is designed, especially, to *interest* the young in the subject of which it treats, and thereby to prepare the way for farther and more important acquisitions in the general details and philosophy of our history.

As to the style in which the work is written, the author will simply remark, that, for reasons which he believes will readily suggest themselves to every judicious instructor, he has aimed to avoid the often faulty, although familiar expressions of the nursery, and to clothe his narrative in correct but simple language. He believes it a serious error to cultivate, in the young, objectionable language, under the pretence that they have been accustomed to it, and cannot so well understand any other.

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### TO THE TEACHER.

Among the questions, those in *Italics* are *Geographical*, and refer to the maps. For the Boundaries of the States, their Capitals, &c., pupils are referred to the maps on the last four pages of the work; but if they can have larger and better maps, they are recommended to use them. The Teacher might then, profitably, exercise his pupils farther in the Geography of our country, than is here pointed out.

# JUVENILE AMERICAN HISTORY.

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## PART I.

### VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

1. Less than four hundred years ago America was unknown to the people of Europe. They believed the Earth to be much smaller than it is, and that Europe, Asia, and Africa, were the only large bodies of land that it contained.

2. Along the western coasts of Europe and Africa stretched an ocean of unknown extent, upon which few mariners dared venture out of sight of land, and across which no ship had ever sailed. What was beyond this ocean no one knew, although many conjectures had been formed about it, and improbable stories told of islands, and continents, and cities, far away beyond the watery deep, but which, if they existed, no one expected ever to see.

3. At that time learning and religion had shed their light upon only a small portion of the world, while all around was the darkness of ignorance, and pagan worship. Even Asia, where our first parents were placed by the Almighty,—where Moses, and David, and Solomon had lived,—where Jerusalem

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1. What ignorance prevailed respecting America less than four hundred years ago? What did the people of Europe believe at that time?—2. What is said of the ocean west of Europe and Africa? Of the unknown regions beyond it? 3. State of learning and religion at this period?



had stood, and the Savior was born—even Asia had at that time become almost unknown to our fathers; and with respect to Africa, only its northern portions, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, were visited by them.

4. Such was the state of the world,—most of it in darkness, and unknown to our European fathers, as it is represented by the map on the opposite page, when the superior wisdom of one man, as we shall soon relate, led to the discovery of the vast continent of America, on which we now live.

5. Most persons supposed, at that time, that the Earth was a flat surface, as it really appears to be, and few had any correct notions of its form. Among those who believed it to be round, was Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa in Italy, a man whose parents were poor, and who had, therefore, been able to give him but little education.

6. Although Columbus was sent to sea at an early age, yet he improved all his opportunities for obtaining knowledge, and by much observation and study became one of the most intelligent mariners of the age. Believing the Earth to be round, and that the shortest route from Europe to the eastern coasts of Asia would be found by sailing in a westerly direction, he anxiously sought the means for making the experiment.

7. He visited Portugal—laid his plans before the king of that country—and requested that he might be supplied with a ship, and seamen to navigate it; but he was laughed at by some, while all regarded his scheme as extravagant and visionary. He also applied to his native country, Genoa, where he met with a like ill success. He then went to Spain, where he arrived in great poverty, having previously exhausted the little fortune which his industry had acquired.

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What is said of Asia and Africa?—4. The state of the world as represented by the Map, &c.?—5. Error respecting the form of the earth? What is said of Columbus?—6. His early life, character, and the experiment he desired to make?—7. His visit to Portugal? To his native country? His arrival in Spain?





8. The first notice we have of his being in Spain, is as a stranger, on foot, stopping at the gate of a convent near the sea-port of Palos, and asking for some bread and water for himself, and his little son Diego who accompanied him. While they were partaking of this humble refreshment, the priest of the convent, Juan Perez, happened to pass by, and perceiving that Columbus was a foreigner, he entered into conversation with him.

9. He soon learned from him the object of his travels; detained him several days as a guest; became a believer in his scheme of a western route to Asia; and, after promising to maintain and educate his son Diego at the convent, he and some friends furnished Columbus with the means of continuing his journey to Cordova, to visit Ferdinand and Isabella, the king and queen of Spain.

10. When Columbus arrived at Cordova, he found the king and queen so busily engaged in preparations for war against the Moorish kingdom of Grenada, that they could find no time to listen to him, and he was therefore obliged to wait until a better opportunity offered, and in the mean time he supported himself by making and selling maps and charts.

11. Finally, however, although most persons at Cordova regarded him as a kind of madman, or wild adventurer, yet some distinguished men became convinced of the justness of his theory, and, through their influence, he was enabled to see the king, and explain to him his plans.

12. Ferdinand was highly pleased with the idea of so important a discovery as Columbus hoped to make; but, being doubtful about the success of such a voyage as was proposed, he ordered the most learned men of the kingdom to assemble

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8. The first notice we have of his being in Spain? What is said of Juan Perez?—9. His kindness to Columbus?—10. Arrival of Columbus at Cordova, and his situation there?—11. How was he regarded by many, and what was the result of his stay there?—12. What did

at Salamanca, to hear Columbus explain his theory, and then give their opinion of its merits.

13. Accordingly, at Salamanca Columbus met the learned men of Spain, and stated to them his reasons for believing that the world was round like an orange, and that a ship might sail westward from Europe, across the great ocean, until it should arrive at the eastern coasts of Asia.

14. These learned men, however, could not believe that Columbus, who was only an obscure mariner, knew more about the form of the Earth than all the wise and skilful seamen who had lived before him, and they decided that his scheme was vain and impracticable. Many of them also treated it with ridicule and contempt.

15. "Even admitting the Earth to be round," said they, "how absurd is it to believe that there are people who live on the other side of it, with their feet opposite to ours; who walk with their feet upward and their heads hanging down; that there is a part of the world in which all things are topsyturvy, where the trees grow with their branches downward, and where it rains, hails, and snows, upward!"

16. Others said, that if the Earth were round, and a ship should sail westward until it had gone down on the opposite side, it would be impossible for it to return, because it would be like climbing up a hill, which, they said, no ship could do with the strongest wind.

17. Such were the objections which the wisest men of Spain urged against the project of Columbus; but he was not discouraged by the result, and continued to advocate his scheme with as much confidence as ever. Several years, however, now passed away, during which time he was kept

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king Ferdinand do?—13. What is said of Columbus at Salamanca?—14. How did the learned men treat his scheme, and what did they decide?—15. Some of the arguments that were brought against his theory?—16. What did others assert?—17. How was Columbus affected by the result, and what is said of the promises of the king and queen?

in suspense by the repeated promises of the king and queen, that, when the war should be ended, and they could find a little more leisure, they would give his project a more attentive consideration.

18. At length, Columbus, losing all patience after so many delays, gave up all hope of assistance from the throne, and was on the point of leaving Spain for the purpose of laying his plans before the king of France, when queen Isabella resolved to engage in the enterprise, and pledged her jewels to raise the necessary funds. Columbus, who was already on his way to France, was called back to court, where all the necessary arrangements were soon made.

19. It was agreed that he should be high admiral of all the seas, and governor of all the lands that he should discover; and that he should have a tenth part of all the profits arising from the merchandise and productions of the countries under his government. Three small vessels were fitted out in the little seaport of Palos, the largest of which, called the Santa Maria, Columbus himself commanded. The names of the other vessels were the Pinta and the Niña.

20. On board this fleet were ninety seamen, and a number of private adventurers—in all, one hundred and twenty persons. On the 12th of August, 1492, Columbus sailed from Palos, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, and passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, directed his course to the Canary Islands, where he remained several weeks, refitting one of his vessels, and taking in wood and water and provisions for the voyage.

21. On the 15th of September he departed from the Canaries, and sailed directly westward into the unknown ocean, where no ship had ever before ventured. When the seamen

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18. Of the design of Columbus to leave Spain, and the final resolution of Isabella to engage in the enterprise?—19. What agreement was made? What vessels fitted out?—20. The number of seamen, and the sailing of the fleet?—21. Departure from the Canaries? Anxiety of



lost sight of land their hearts failed them, for they seemed to have taken leave of the world ; and after they had sailed onward twenty days in the same direction, they began to be filled with dismay at the length of the voyage, and were anxious to return.

22. So alarmed did they finally become that they threatened to throw Columbus overboard, and return without him. Still Columbus adhered to his purpose, and used every expedient to dispel the fears of the seamen, and encourage them to proceed. The favoring breeze, blowing steadily from the east, wafted the vessels rapidly forward over a tranquil sea, and Columbus found it necessary to keep his crews ignorant of the great distance they had gone.

23. About the first of October several patches of herbs and weeds drifting from the west were seen, and many birds came singing around the vessels in the morning, and flew away at night. These signs of land were very cheering to the hearts of the poor mariners, and every one was eager to be the first to behold and announce the wished for shore. But still day after day passed, and although signs of land became more and more frequent, yet the seamen became so impatient and clamorous, that it was with the greatest difficulty that Columbus could prevent an open mutiny.

24. On the 20th of October, however, the signs of land had become so certain, that all murmuring ceased. On that day a green fish, such as keeps near the land, swam by the ships ; and a branch of thorn, with berries on it, floated by : they picked up, also, a reed, a small board, and a staff artificially carved. All were now on the lookout for land, and during the following night not an eye was closed in sleep.

25. About ten o'clock Columbus himself saw a light, which

the seamen ?—22. Threats of the seamen, and conduct of Columbus ?—23. Of the signs of land, and disappointment and clamor of the seamen ?—24. Increasing signs of land ?—25. Of the light seen, and first discovery of land ?

appeared like a torch in the bark of a fisherman, rising and sinking with the waves. The vessels continued on their course until two o'clock in the morning, when a gun from the Pinta announced the joyful intelligence that land was visible ; whereupon they took in sail, and waited impatiently for the dawn.

26. As the morning dawned, a beautiful island was seen three or four miles distant ; and as objects gradually became more distinctly visible, inhabitants were seen issuing from the woods, and running to the shore, where they stood gazing at the ships. They were without clothing of any kind, and, from their attitudes and gestures, appeared lost in astonishment.

27. The boats were now got in readiness, and preparations were made for landing. Columbus, attired in a gorgeous dress of scarlet, and bearing in his hand the royal standard of Spain, entered his own boat, which was rowed rapidly to the shore, accompanied by two other boats bearing the commanders and officers of the other vessels.

28. As soon as they landed, all, imitating Columbus, threw themselves on their knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God for the great discovery which they had made. Columbus then rising, and calling his men around him, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella took solemn possession of the island, to which he gave the name of San Salvador. He then called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him, as admiral and governor. (*See opposite page.*)

29. The feelings of his followers now broke forth in the most extravagant transports of joy. Some embraced him ; others kissed his hands. Those who had been the most

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26. Of the island, and the natives?—27. Give an account of the landing.—28. Of the ceremonies observed on landing, and taking possession?—29. Of the conduct of the followers of Columbus?





33. After Columbus had spent several days at San Salvador, he sailed south, and discovered other small islands, and also two large ones, which he named Cuba and Hispaniola. On all the islands he found inhabitants like those he had first seen, by all of whom he was treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality.



34. About the middle of January he set sail on his return to Spain, taking several of the natives with him. During the

33. What other discoveries did Columbus make, and what is said of the inhabitants? To what group of the West Indies does San Salvador belong? (See Map.) Which are the four largest of the West India Islands? Which way is Cuba from San Salvador? From Florida? Yucatan from Cuba? Jamaica from Cuba? St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, from Cuba? Porto Rico from St. Domingo? The Caribbee Islands from Porto Rico? The Bahamas from Cuba?—
34. Give an account of the return of Columbus to Spain.

voyage a violent tempest arose, and at one time all expected to perish in the ocean. Columbus then wrote a brief account of his voyage on a piece of parchment, which he inclosed in a cake of wax, and then put into an empty cask, and threw into the sea, hoping that, if he perished, it might fall into the hands of some navigator, and thus the knowledge of his discovery be preserved to the world. But, fortunately, the storm abated, and he arrived safely at Palos, in Spain, in the latter part of March, 1493.

35. As soon as he landed, he and his companions walked in procession to church, where they returned thanks to God for their safe return, and the success of the enterprise. The people of Palos broke forth into transports of joy when they learned the result of the voyage, and vied with each other in doing honor to Columbus. What a contrast was this to the first arrival of Columbus at the same place a few years before, when, a poor and friendless stranger, he stopped at the gate of a convent, and begged a little bread and water for himself and child!

36. Columbus was soon invited to court, where the king and queen treated him with great distinction. He gave them a minute account of the voyage, showed them many curious plants, birds, and animals, which he had brought back with him, and also, what most excited their wonder, several of the natives of the new world. While he remained at court he often rode out with the king on horseback, and the queen delighted to converse familiarly with him on the subject of his voyage.

37. There were not wanting, however, men of base minds who envied Columbus, and who asserted that he had accomplished nothing more than somebody else might have done. At a banquet to which he was invited, a shallow courtier

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35. What occurred at Palos? What remarks are made on the contrast here presented?—

36. What is said of the visit of Columbus to the Spanish court?—37. Of those who envied him?



abruptly asked him if he thought there were no men in Spain who could have discovered America if he had not done it?

38. Columbus made no direct reply, but taking an egg, requested the company to make it stand upon one end. After every one had attempted it in vain, he struck it upon the table, broke one end, and left it standing on the broken part; thus showing the company that many perplexing things become very easy as soon as we have seen how they are done. Thus it was with the discovery of America. After Columbus had shown the way, it was very easy for others to make a voyage to the same country, although no one had ever attempted it before.

39. The intelligence that Columbus had discovered a NEW WORLD, as it was then called, spread rapidly through Spain, and over all Europe, and within a few years many ships visited the lands which he had discovered. Columbus made several other voyages, but it was not until the year 1498 that he discovered the continent of America itself, which he first saw near the mouth of the river Orinoco, and even then he did not know that it was anything more than a large island.

40. But notwithstanding the great services which Columbus had rendered to Spain, and to the whole civilized world, before his death he was destined to experience severe afflictions. During his third voyage several conspiracies broke out in the settlements which he had formed—unjust complaints against him were sent back to Spain—and the sovereigns were finally persuaded to deprive him of his command, and appoint in his place a new governor, whose commands Columbus was ordered to obey.

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The question asked him at a banquet?—38. What kind of a reply did he make, and what is said of it?—39. What is here said of the discovery of the New World? Of other voyages of Columbus, and his discovery of the continent?—*Where is the river Orinoco? The Amazon?* (See Map, p. 16.)—40. What is said of the afflictions of Columbus? Of events during his third voyage, and the injustice of the Spanish sovereigns?

41. The new governor, soon after his arrival, seized Columbus, and sent him to Spain in irons ! The captain of the ship which carried him would have taken off his irons, but Columbus said that the king and queen had commanded him to submit to the new governor, and he would wear the chains that had been put upon him until their majesties should order them to be taken off, and that he would ever after preserve them as relics and memorials of the reward of his services.

42. These same chains he afterwards hung up in his room, and he gave orders that, when he died, they should be buried with him, that the world might know how ungratefully he had been treated. Although he was immediately set at liberty on his arrival in Spain, yet he never recovered the authority which he had lost. He died at Valladolid, in the seventieth year of his age. His last words were, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."

43. The world which Columbus discovered, and which should have received the name of *Columbia*, has been called *America*, from the name of a distinguished Italian navigator, Americus Vesputius,\* who visited the country several times before the death of Columbus, and wrote a glowing description of it. It is supposed that the first voyage of Americus was made in the year 1497, when he discovered the continent itself on the coast of Brazil, before it was seen by Columbus, and that this is the reason why it has been called America, after his name.

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41. Of the return of Columbus in irons ?—42. What did he do with these chains ? How was he treated on his arrival in Spain, and what is said of his death ?—43. What is said of Americus Vesputius, and of the name given to the New World ?

\* In Italian it is spelled Amerigo Vespucci, and pronounced *Vespuchy*.

## CHAPTER II.

OTHER VOYAGES, DISCOVERIES, AND CONQUESTS IN AMERICA,  
AND COMMENCEMENT OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS.

1. BEFORE the death of Columbus, and about the time of the first voyage of Americus Vesputius, the northern portion of the American continent was discovered by two persons, father and son, whose names were John and Sebastian Cabot. The former, like the great navigators whom we have mentioned, was an Italian, but he had settled in England many years before, where his son Sebastian was born.

2. When the Cabots heard of the countries that Columbus had discovered towards the south-west, they believed that other lands might be found towards the north-west, and having obtained from the king of England permission to make a voyage in that direction, they sailed from England in the spring of 1497, and on the third of July following discovered the coast of Labrador, at the eastern extremity of North America.

3. Sebastian Cabot afterwards made other voyages to the new world, in the hope of finding a passage through the continent, by which he could sail onwards to Asia. But no such passage could be found, and it has since been ascertained that none exists. During one voyage he sailed south along the American coast almost to Florida, which had not yet been visited, but which was afterwards discovered, in the following singular manner, by one Juan Ponce de Leon.

4. This de Leon was an old seaman, and brave soldier: he had accompanied Columbus in his second voyage, and was after-

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Of what does Chapter II. treat?

1. When and by whom was the northern portion of the American continent discovered? Who was John Cabot?—2. Give an account of the first voyage of the Cabots.—3. What is said of other voyages of Sebastian Cabot?—4. Who was De Leon, and what is said of his character?



wards governor of the island of Porto Rico. Like many of his countrymen he was of a credulous and romantic turn of mind, and no story about the new world was too extravagant for him to believe.

5. Among the many tales of wonder that he heard from the natives, there was one which asserted, that, in an island of the Bahamas, there was a fountain so remarkable for its medicinal properties, that, as often as people bathed in its stream and drank of its waters, they were made young again, and thus were able to live forever !

6. De Leon believed this absurd story, and, elated with the idea of becoming young again, he actually fitted out three ships at his own expense, and having collected a number of adventurers as credulous as himself, in the year 1512 he sailed for the purpose of making the desired discovery.

7. For a long time de Leon cruised among the rocky Bahamas, often in danger of being wrecked, while, as he passed from island to island, the object of his search seemed to fly farther from him. At length, hearing that there was a large country south-west from these islands, de Leon sailed in that direction, and soon reached the coast of Florida, which he explored several hundred miles. But after all his trouble the imaginary fountain was still undiscovered, and Ponce de Leon was obliged to return to Porto Rico, older than when he departed.

8. Soon after this expedition, a discovery of greater importance was made in another part of America. A Spaniard by the name of Balboa, at the head of a hundred and ninety Spaniards and a thousand friendly Indians, crossed the narrow isthmus of Darien,—collected a quantity of gold and of pearls, and discovered the Pacific Ocean. It was now for the first

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*Where is Porto Rico ?—5. What was the story about the Fountain of Life ? Where are the Bahamas ?—6. Give an account of the expedition of De Leon ?—7. Of his cruise among the Bahamas ? Discovery of Florida ? Result of the voyage ?—8. Give an account of the discovery made soon after this. What was now for the first time known ? The principal officer in Bal-*

time known that America was not a part of Asia, and that there was a vast ocean between these two countries. The principal officer in Balboa's expedition was Francisco Pizarro, of whom we shall give a farther account hereafter.

9. A few years later, one Ferdinand Magellan, passing through the Straits which bear his name, sailed westward across the ocean which Balboa had discovered, and found it much larger than the one between Europe and America. He discovered a great many islands that had never before been visited by white men. One cluster of these islands he called the *Ladrones*, or the Islands of Thieves, on account of the thievish disposition of the inhabitants.

10. The natives of these islands, who resembled the Indians of America, were ignorant of any country but their own, and they believed that the first man of their race was formed from a piece of the rock of one of their islands. They were utterly unacquainted with fire, and when Magellan, provoked by repeated thefts, burned one of their villages, they thought the fire was a beast which fed upon their dwellings!

11. From the *Ladrones* Magellan sailed on still farther westward, until he reached a cluster of more than a thousand islands, which are now called the Philippines. Here Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives, but his men continued the voyage, and not only reached Asia, but finally returned to Spain by the way of the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1522;—being the first persons that ever sailed around the globe. The whole voyage occupied three years and twenty-eight days.

12. During the same year that Magellan began his voyage, a young Spanish soldier, whose name was Fernando Cortez,

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boa's expedition? *Where is the Isthmus of Darien?* (See Map, p. 16.) *What is an isthmus?*—

9. Give an account of the discoveries of Magellan?—10. What is said of the natives of the *Ladrones*?—11. Fate of Magellan, and result of the voyage? *Trace the route of this voyage on the Map*, p. 9.—12. Other expeditions about the same time? Countries discovered, &c.?

sailed from Cuba, on an expedition against some countries that had been discovered several hundred miles west of that island. These countries were the southern portions of the present Mexico, then inhabited by a race of Indians far more civilized than any others in North America.

13. In March, 1519, Cortez first landed in the southern part of the Mexican territory, where the natives, armed with bows and arrows, and lances, engaged him in battle; but the Spaniards, being armed with swords and muskets, and protected by coats of mail against the arrows of the Indians, were victorious, and routed their enemies with great slaughter.

14. Cortez then sailed farther north along the coast, and landed at the place where Vera Cruz now stands. Here he was kindly received by the natives, who tried to persuade him to continue his voyage, as they did not wish him to go into their country. But Cortez seeing that they wore ornaments of gold and silver, and learning that Montezuma, the monarch of the country, possessed immense wealth, he determined to make him a visit, although Montezuma had sent express orders forbidding him to do so.

15. The city of Mexico, which was the residence of Montezuma, and the capital of his empire, was about two hundred miles distant; yet Cortez, with his band of five hundred men, succeeded in reaching it without meeting any opposition from Montezuma, who was so terrified at the approach of the Spaniards that he was afraid to fight against them.

16. When the Spaniards reached the mountain heights east of the city of Mexico,



13. Events that occurred on the first landing of Cortez?—14. Farther route of Cortez? Events at Vera Cruz? Designs of Cortez? Where is Vera Cruz? Which way from it is the Mexican capital? (See Map, pp. 16 and 152.)—15. What is said of the distance from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and of the march of Cortez?—16. Of the first view the Spaniards had of the valley of Mexico?



and looked down upon the valley in which the city stood, and saw the beautiful lakes, and the numerous villages scattered over the plain, and the splendid city of Mexico itself, adorned with its numerous temples, and turrets, and lofty domes glittering in the sun, they were filled with admiration at a spectacle so wonderful, and could hardly persuade themselves that it was anything more than a dream.

17. They had supposed that all the inhabitants of the new world were ignorant savages, like those first seen by Columbus, but here they found a people partially civilized, and dwelling in cities as splendid as many of those of Spain. On the plea that these people were not Christians, the Spaniards very wickedly determined to conquer them, and get possession of the treasures which their cities contained.

18. When Cortez and his band reached the city of Mexico, after crossing the lake of Tezcuco on a bridge or causeway, they were met and welcomed by about a thousand persons, adorned with plumes, and clad in mantles of cotton. Next came Montezuma himself, borne on the shoulders of four men, in a chair or litter richly ornamented with gold, and feathers of various colors.

19. He received the Spaniards with great dignity, after which he admitted them within the city, assigned them a spacious and elegant edifice for their accommodation, supplied all their wants, and gave them presents of great value.

20. For all this kindness, however, the Spaniards made a very ungenerous return. They boldly seized Montezuma in the midst of his people and confined him, and the broken-hearted monarch soon died of grief. His people then made war

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*Mention the five lakes in the valley, commencing with the most northern. How is the city of Mexico situated?—17. What is said of the Mexican people? Wicked determination of the Spaniards?—18. Reception of the Spaniards?—19. Montezuma's kindness to them?—20. The ungenerous return made by the Spaniards? The war that followed?*

upon the Spaniards, killed many of them, and drove the rest from the city.

21. During one of the battles which occurred in the city, the Mexicans had taken possession of a high tower, which was so situated that the Spaniards could not move from their places without being exposed to a multitude of weapons that were hurled down upon them.

22. Here Cortez, at the head of a few brave soldiers, attacked the enemy,—forced his way up the steps, and finally drove the Mexicans to the platform on the top of the tower, where nearly all of them were soon killed. Among the survivors were two Mexican youths of high rank, who resolved to sacrifice their own lives, in order to destroy the author of all the calamities which desolated their country.

23. Having thrown away their arms, and approached Cortez in a suppliant posture, as if to implore his mercy, in a moment they seized him around his knees, and hurried him to the edge of the lofty platform, over which they threw themselves headlong, in hopes of dragging him along, to be dashed in pieces by the same fall.

24. But Cortez, catching hold of the low railing, succeeded, by his strength and agility, in breaking loose from their grasp while they were suspended over the tower; and thus these noble youths perished, in a generous, though unsuccessful attempt, to save their country.

25. Finally, the Spaniards retreated from the city in the night, but being obliged to cross a part of the lake of Tezcucó over a bridge which was partly broken down, they were there attacked, and many of them were killed, and many taken prisoners. The latter were carried to one of the temples of the Mexicans, where they were sacrificed to the Mexican god of war.

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21. What is said of the Mexican tower?—22. The defeat of the Mexicans there? The resolution of the two Mexican youths?—23. Their attempt to destroy Cortez?—24. His escape, and their fate?—25. The retreat of the Spaniards from the city?

26. On the sixth day after the Spaniards left the city, they found their retreat intercepted by a vast multitude of Mexicans, who completely filled an extensive valley through which Cortez was obliged to pass. When the Spaniards saw this numerous host, their hearts almost failed them, but Cortez, without waiting to give his soldiers time for reflection, immediately led them to the charge.

27. Cutting their way into the midst of the Mexicans, the Spaniards drove back or killed all who opposed them; but such were the numbers of the enemy that continually pressed upon them, that at length the wearied Spaniards were on the point of yielding to despair.

28. At this moment Cortez observed the great Mexican standard advancing, and recollecting to have heard that on its fate depended the result of every battle, he assembled a few of his bravest men, and, at their head, cut his way through the enemy, struck down the Mexican general, and secured the standard. The moment their general fell, and the standard disappeared, the Mexicans in despair threw away their weapons and fled to the mountains, making no farther opposition to the retreat of the Spaniards.

29. About a year after these events, Cortez, at the head of a larger force, again marched against the Mexican capital, which he gained possession of after a siege of seventy-five days. The whole country of Mexico then became a province of Spain, after which it was governed by Spanish rulers during a period of three hundred years.

30. During that time the Mexican Indians, descendants of Montezuma and his people, became ignorant and degraded, and although many of them still remain in the land of their fathers, mingled with the Spanish population, they now retain

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26. How were they intercepted in their retreat; and what did Cortez do?—27. Give an account of the battle that followed?—28. What plan did Cortez adopt, and what was the result?—29. What is said of the final conquest of Mexico?—30. Of the Mexican Indians? The descend-



no portion of their former glory. The descendants of the Spanish invaders still live and rule in the country which they conquered, but they are no longer under the dominion of Spain.

31. Soon after the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, the large and wealthy kingdom of Peru, in South America, was conquered by Francisco Pizarro, the man of whom we have before spoken as being the principal officer in Balboa's expedition.

32. Pizarro, sailing south from the Spanish settlement of Panama on the western coast of the Isthmus of Darien, first discovered the coast of Peru in the year 1526. He then went to Spain, where, aided by the king, and by Cortez who had recently returned from Mexico, he succeeded in fitting out an expedition for the conquest of the country which he had discovered.

33. In the year 1531 Pizarro again sailed from Panama, and landed in Peru at the head of a small force of only one hundred and eighty men. The Indian kingdom of Peru had at that time attained a considerable degree of civilization, and it was far more wealthy than the Mexican empire of Montezuma, which Cortez had conquered. And although the Inca, or king of Peru, could raise more than a hundred thousand warriors, yet the love of gold induced Pizarro and his few followers to run every risk, brave every danger, and commit all manner of crimes, for the purpose of getting possession of the wealth of these people.

34. Pizarro remained on the coast of Peru nearly a year, before he thought it prudent to let the Peruvians know his real designs. Finally, having received a small reenforcement under two distinguished officers, one of whom was Ferdinand

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ants of the Spanish invaders?—31. What other country was soon after conquered, and by whom?—32. First discovery of Peru? Expedition for its conquest?—33. Landing of Pizarro in Peru? Situation of Peru at this time? Motive that led Pizarro to undertake its conquest?—34. Give

de Soto, he marched into the interior of the country. Atahualpa, the Inca, came to meet him in a friendly manner, at the head of more than thirty thousand of his people, when the perfidious Spaniard suddenly attacked him,—killed more than four thousand of the Peruvians, and took the Inca prisoner. Not a single Spaniard was killed in the contest.

35. The captive monarch, overwhelmed with grief, and seeing the thirst of the Spaniards for gold, agreed to fill the room in which he was confined with golden vessels as high as he could reach, as the price of his ransom.\* The gold was collected by the subjects of Atahualpa, and brought to Pizarro; but the cruel Spaniard, instead of restoring the Inca to liberty, caused him to be put to death.

36. After this, many battles were fought between the Peruvians and the Spaniards, but the former, although far the most numerous, were always defeated; and finally the whole country was subdued. Peru then became a province of Spain, and, like Mexico, was governed by Spanish rulers, during a period of nearly three hundred years.

37. It is now time to give some account of the events that occurred in other portions of North America, after the voyages of the Cabots and the expedition of de Leon.

38. After de Leon had discovered Florida, the Spaniards believed, although without any sufficient reason, that in the interior of that territory there were countries as wealthy as the kingdoms of Mexico and Peru; and at different times expeditions were undertaken for the purpose of finding the riches which Florida was supposed to contain.

39. The last and most important of these expeditions was

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an account of the proceedings of Pizarro up to the time of taking the Inca prisoner?—35. Of the agreement for the ransom of the Inca? The result?—36. Final conquest, and subsequent history of Peru.—37. What is remarked of other events?—38. Of Spanish expeditions into Florida?—39. The last and most important of these? Place and time of landing, &c.?

\* The room in which the Inca was confined was 24 feet in length and 16 in breadth.



commanded by Ferdinand de Soto, one of the officers who aided Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. De Soto landed at Tampa Bay, on the western coast of Florida, in the year 1539, at the head of six hundred men, one-third of whom were cavalry. Nearly all were clad in complete armor of polished steel, as a defence against the arrows of the Indians.

40. During four years this band of adventurers wandered about through the southern portions of the present United States, searching for gold and silver, but finding none. They often fought with the natives, and endured great hardships and sufferings.

41. From Florida they passed into Georgia, and thence westward through Alabama and Mississippi. They were the first to discover the Mississippi River, on the western bank of which de Soto died. To conceal his death from the Indians, who greatly feared him, his body was wrapped in a mantle—placed in a rough wooden coffin—and in the stillness of midnight was silently sunk in the middle of the stream.

42. About a year later, the remnant of this roving band, half-naked and famishing with hunger, succeeded in reaching a Spanish settlement in Mexico. By this time the Spaniards became convinced that there was neither gold nor silver to be found in the regions round about Florida, and therefore they made no farther attempts to explore the country. In the year 1565, however, twenty-three years after the death of de Soto, some Spaniards settled at St. Augustine in Florida, which was the first permanent settlement that was made within the limits of the present United States. The situation of the city of St. Augustine, which has since been built on this

VICINITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE.



40. Wanderings of the Spaniards, and battles?—41. Route of the Spaniards? Death and burial of De Soto? 42. Result of the expedition? Founding of St. Augustine? Situation of the city? *In what part of Florida is St. Augustine?* (Map, p. 159.) *What river is north and*

spot, may be learned from the little map on the preceding page.

43. Thus far we have been telling principally about the early voyages, discoveries, conquests, and settlements, made in America by the Spaniards. They were not the only people, however, who took an interest in the affairs of the new world. The French made many voyages to the eastern coasts of America, but generally farther north than the regions which the Spaniards had visited.

44. So early as 1524 the king of France sent out John Verrazani, who sailed along the coast from North Carolina to Newfoundland. Ten years after this he sent out James Car-

VICINITY OF MONTREAL.



tier, who made two voyages, during the last of which, in the year 1535, he discovered the River St. Lawrence. He sailed up this river as far as the present city of Montreal, which is situated on an island inclosed by the river, as seen in the little map in the margin. Here Cartier found a large Indian town, which the natives called Hochelaga. On that same spot now stands the beautiful city of Montreal.

45. Seventy years after the second voyage of Cartier, and forty years after the founding of St. Augustine, the French made their first settlement in North America. This was in the year 1605, at a place called Port Royal, now Annapolis, in Nova Scotia. Three years after this, a Frenchman by the name of Champlain made a settlement at the place where now stands the city of Quebec, a map of which may be seen on page 31. This man discovered Lake Champlain, which, ever since, has been called by his name.

*west of it? What sound east of it? (Map, preceding page.) What island?—43. Of what have we been telling thus far? What is said of the voyages of other people?—44. Of the voyage of Verrazani? Of the two voyages of Cartier, and his discoveries?—45. The first French settlement in North America? What is said of Champlain? How is Montreal situated? Which way from it is Quebec, and how situated? The situation of Annapolis? Principal islands in*



MAP SHOWING THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.



46. Having given an account of the early voyages and discoveries made by the Spaniards and the French, we now proceed to give an account of some of those made by the English, since the time of Cabot. The English generally visited those parts of the American coast which were between the countries on the south visited and settled by the Spaniards, and those settled by the French.

47. It was in the year 1585 that the English first attempted to make a settlement in America. In that year Sir Walter Raleigh, an English nobleman, sent out a colony, which built a fort and began a settlement in the northern part of the island of Roanoke, near the coast of North Carolina. The situation of this island, between the Sounds of Albemarle and Pamlico, may be seen by looking at the accompanying small map.

ROANOKE AND VICINITY.



and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence?—46. To what do we now proceed? What parts of the coast did the English generally visit?—47. Their first attempt to form a settlement? What is



48. The colony remained at Roanoke about a year, under the charge of Ralph Lane as governor, when they returned to England, on account of the hostility of the Indians, and the want of provisions. A few days after they had sailed, Sir Richard Grenville, who had been sent out by Raleigh, arrived at Roanoke, but finding the colony gone, he landed fifteen men, and left them there to keep possession of the island.

49. The next year Raleigh sent out another company of emigrants, under the command of Captain White; but when they reached Roanoke, where they expected to meet the men left by Grenville, they found the fort which had been built there in ruins—the houses deserted—and the bones of their former occupants scattered over the plain. They were told by some of the Indians that all the white people had been killed.

50. Captain White then left another colony there, and soon after sailed for England to obtain provisions, and other supplies. Nearly two years passed away before he was able to return, and when finally he again reached Roanoke, in the year 1690, he found the settlement in ruins, and not a single white man on the island. Whether the colony had gone elsewhere to reside, or all had been killed by the Indians, was never known. No farther attempts were made to form a settlement at Roanoke.

51. After this, the English continued to make voyages to the American coast; and twelve years later an Englishman by the name of Gosnold attempted a settlement on a small island called Martha's Vineyard, near the coast of Rhode Island; but the hostility of the natives soon induced him to abandon his purpose. This man first discovered *Cape Cod*,

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said of Raleigh's colony? Situation of Roanoke Island?—48. What is said of the return of the colony? Of Sir Richard Grenville?—49. Of the second company sent out by Raleigh? What were they told? 50. What did Captain White then do? What more is said of the colony that he left there?—51. Give an account of Gosnold? *Where is Martha's Vineyard? Cape Cod?*

which was thus named on account of the number of cod-fish found there.

52. In the year 1606 James the First, then king of England, divided that part of North America which was between the Spanish possessions of Florida and Mexico on the South, and the French possessions of Canada and Nova Scotia on the North, into two districts, calling the northern North Virginia, and the southern South Virginia. All this region is now embraced in the present United States.

53. At the same time two companies, composed mostly of merchants, were formed in England, to one of which, called the *Plymouth Company*, the king gave North Virginia; and to the other, called the *London Company*, he gave South Virginia. It was expected that these companies would form settlements in the territories granted to them.

54. The Plymouth Company first attempted to make a settlement in Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, a short distance above Cape Small Point, a place which may be seen on the little map in the margin. Here a number of persons passed a very rigorous winter, during which, their sufferings were extremely severe. In the spring they abandoned their settlement and returned to England.

VICINITY OF KENNEBEC RIVER  
AND PEMAQUID FORT.



55. The London Company was more successful. In the latter part of the year 1606 this company sent out a colony under the charge of Captain Christopher Newport, with the design of forming a settlement on the deserted island of Roanoke; but a storm carried the vessels farther north, into Ches-

(See Map, p. 157.)—52. What division of the country was made by James the First? In what is the region thus divided now embraced?—53. What is said of the two companies formed?—54. Give an account of the attempt of the Plymouth Company to form a settlement? In what part of New England is Maine? (See Map, p. 157.) Describe the Kennebec River.—55. Give an



apeake Bay, on the coast of Virginia. From this Bay they entered a large stream which they named James River, and after sailing up the same nearly fifty miles, through a delightful country, in the latter part of May 1607 they selected a place for a settlement, which they named *Jamestown*, the situation of which may be learned from the accompanying map.



56. Before we proceed to give an account of the English settlements in America, we request the pupil to examine the map on the opposite page. This map shows the situation of that part of the present United States east of the Mississippi River, as it was first known to the English, at the time

when they began their settlements along the Atlantic coast.

57. The whole country was then a dark and gloomy wilderness, inhabited by tribes of Indians. The names of the principal tribes, and their localities, may be learned from the map. The lighter portions of the map show the commencement of European settlements, and the early discoveries made by the French around the great lakes.

58. On this map the pupil should find the situation of St. Augustine, and Roanoke Island, and Chesapeake Bay, and Jamestown; and also of the River St. Lawrence, together with Quebec and Montreal; and as he proceeds with the history, he should also point out the principal early English settlements that were made along the Atlantic coast.

account of the expedition sent out by the London Company.—What river is next north of James River? What small stream enters James River north of Jamestown? Large village north-east of Jamestown? What is the lower portion of James River called? The north point of the entrance to James River? (Fort Monroe is situated on Old Point Comfort.)—56. What is said of the next page?—57. State of the country at this early period, and farther description of the Map? The three largest groups of Indian tribes east of the Mississippi? What five tribes of the Iroquois group south and east of Lake Ontario? What tribes next west of Chesapeake Bay?—58. What should the pupil find and point out on this Map?





## PART II.

### COLONIAL HISTORY.

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IN the preceding part of this History we gave an account of the early Voyages, Discoveries, Conquests, &c., made in the New World by the Spaniards, the French, and the English. We shall now proceed with an account of the Colonial history of the English settlements in America,—that is, the history of the English settlements while they were under the government of Great Britain. And first we shall give a short history of the *Virginia Colony*.



I. VIRGINIA.—1. This colony, as we have stated, began its first settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in the month of May, 1607. Newport brought with him one hundred and five emigrants to begin a settlement, but there were no women nor children with them. Some of these persons came to America through motives of curiosity—a desire of seeing the New World; others had been tempted by the hope of finding gold and silver, and of being able to return to England in a few years, with the riches which they expected to obtain. Only a few of these men had any thoughts of clearing and planting the land, building houses, and of making America their home.

2. Such men were poorly calculated to commence a settle-

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What is said of the preceding part of this history? To what do we now proceed? With what colony do we commence? *Bound the State of Virginia.* (See Map, pp. 158 and 159.)—What is its capital, and how situated? What river and bay separate it from Maryland? What river on the north-western border of the State?—1. Date of the first settlement in Virginia? What is said of the emigrants? Motives that induced these people to come to America?—2. How did



ment in the wilderness, where nothing is to be gained but by labor; and because they were unwilling to work, it was not long before they suffered for the want of food. They spent much of their time in searching for gold and silver; and it was only after they abandoned this pursuit, and turned their attention to clearing and planting the land, that the colony became prosperous.

3. The most enterprising and useful man among the settlers was Captain John Smith. He was a man of great strength—bold, active, judicious, and enterprising; and by his exertions alone the colony was often saved from famine, and prevented from being destroyed by the Indians.

4. Soon after the arrival of the colony, Captain Smith, taking with him about twenty men, went to visit Powhatan, a great Indian chieftain, and king of all the tribes round about Jamestown. The principal residence of Powhatan, and the capital of his dominions, was a village of twelve wigwams, which stood near the place where is now the city of Richmond, the capital of Virginia.

5. Powhatan was at this time about sixty years of age, but strong and vigorous, tall and well proportioned. His ornamental robe was made of raccoon skins, and his head-dress was composed of many feathers of various colors, wrought into a kind of crown. He received Captain Smith with much courtesy; and when his people complained of the intrusion of the white people into the country, Powhatan disguised his fear, and would only say, "They hurt you not; they only take a little waste land."

6. Some time after this, Smith, taking with him several men, started in a boat from Jamestown, and rowed up James

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these emigrants succeed, and when only did the colony become prosperous?—3. What is said of Captain Smith?—4. Of his visit to Powhatan? Of the residence of Powhatan?—5. Describe Powhatan; his dress, &c. What is said about his reception of Smith, and the intrusion of the white people?—6. Give an account of Smith's expedition up the Chickahominy.



River, and then up the Chickahominy, for the purpose of exploring the country. Having passed up the Chickahominy some distance, he left his boat in a wide place in the stream, and ordered his men not to go on shore on any account, but to wait there until he returned.

7. Taking two of his own men, and two Indians as guides, he proceeded to examine the country; but the men whom he had left went on shore, and were all killed or taken prisoners by the Indians. Three hundred Indian warriors, led by Op-echan-ca-nough, the brother of Powhatan, then started in pursuit of Smith, and succeeded in surprising and killing the two Englishmen who had accompanied him.

8. When Smith found himself overtaken, he made a shield of one of his Indian guides by tying him to his left arm, and then attempted to retreat to his boat, occasionally firing upon his pursuers, several of whom he killed. While engaged in this manner he accidentally fell into a miry place, where the mud was so deep that he could not extricate himself.

9. Even then, none of the Indians dared lay their hands upon him, and those who were nearest to him were observed to tremble with fear. Smith then threw away his weapons and suffered them to come and take him, when they pulled him out of the mud, and then took him to a fire, where they allowed him to warm himself, as he was almost perishing with cold.

10. In order to amuse the Indians, and divert them from the preparations which they began to make for putting him to death, Smith, instead of begging for his life, asked for their chief, to whom he gave a small pocket compass. The chief was astonished at the movement of the needle, which he could see so plainly, but could not touch on account of the glass which covered it.

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7. What occurred after he had left the boat?—8. When he found himself overtaken? What accident befel him?—9. How did the Indians act? How did they finally take Smith, and what did they do with him?—10. What expedient did he use to divert the Indians?

11. Smith then explained by signs, and such language as he could best make them understand, the shape of the Earth—the courses of the sun, and moon, and stars,—the causes of night and day, and many other wonderful things about Geography and Astronomy, which amazed them greatly, and increased their admiration of his superior genius.

12. For an hour after this harangue the savages appeared undecided what to do with Smith, but their ferocity at length returned, and having tied him to a tree, they were on the point of shooting him to death with their arrows, when the chief, holding up the compass, gave the signal for a reprieve until the fate of the prisoner should be decided by Powhatan.

13. Smith was then conducted through several Indian villages, and at one place the Indians practised their conjurations, and ceremonies of feasting, dancing, and shouting, during three days, in order to learn the character and designs of their captive, and whether he intended them good or evil. But as they beheld the calmness and serenity of his countenance, and his apparent unconcern for his fate, their minds were bewildered, and many of them believed him to be a being of a higher order than mortals.

14. In order to let the people of Jamestown know his situation, he prevailed upon some of the Indians to go there, upon the promise that they should receive certain articles, which he described. He sent by them a leaf from his pocket-book, on which he wrote for the articles to be sent, which were accordingly brought back by them. This astonished the Indians greatly, for they could not understand how he could talk to his friends at so great a distance.

15. Smith was finally conducted to Powhatan, who, after consulting with his chiefs, decided that the white man should

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11. What did he explain to them?—12. What is said of their subsequent conduct, and his reprieve?—13. What was then done with Smith? What did the Indians think of him?—14. What is said of his writing to Jamestown?—15. Of his being condemned to death, and the



be put to death. A large stone was then brought, on which the head of Smith was placed, and Powhatan himself, who claimed the honor of being the executioner, had already raised his war-club to dash out the brains of the prisoner, when Pocahontas, the young and beautiful daughter of the chief, rushed in, and falling on her knees, with tears and entreaties besought her father to spare the life of the captive.

POCAHONTAS SAVING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN SMITH.



16. Unable to resist the entreaties of his kind-hearted daughter, the savage chief relented, and Smith was set at liberty. The Indians then promised to make him king if he would assist them in destroying the white people, but when they found that nothing could induce him to turn against his countrymen, they conducted him in safety to Jamestown, and parted from him with many promises of friendship.

intercession of Pocahontas?—16. Of his release, and final return to Jamestown?



17. On the return of Smith, he found the colony reduced to forty men; and such had been their sufferings during his absence, that it was with difficulty that he could persuade them to relinquish the design of abandoning the country and returning to England. From time to time additional emigrants arrived, and gradually new settlements sprung up around Jamestown, encroaching more and more upon the wild domains of savage life.

18. Notwithstanding Powhatan had once spared the life of Smith, yet he afterwards meditated the destruction of all the white people; but the latter kept well on their guard, although some of them were occasionally killed in the woods by the Indians. Pocahontas was at all times the friend of the English, and often, unknown to her father, gave them information of the designs of the savages against them.

19. Powhatan often tried to get Captain Smith in his power again, as he feared him more than all the rest of the English; but as Smith always went well armed, none of Powhatan's warriors dared attack him, although he often went into their country, with only a few men, to buy corn of them.

20. At one time, when the English were nearly destitute of provisions, Powhatan refused to sell any more corn, pretending that he had none to spare. Smith, however, knew the contrary, and going to see Powhatan, showed him, as if by accident, a few blue beads, which greatly excited the curiosity of the chief. Smith pretended that he would not part with them on any account, as he said they were worn only by great kings in his country. This only rendered Powhatan the more desirous to possess them, and he finally gave, for a pound or two of beads, nearly three hundred bushels of corn.

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17. Situation of the colony on his return? New settlements, &c.—18. What is said of the farther designs of Powhatan? What is said of Pocahontas?—19. Of Powhatan's attempts to get Smith in his power?—20. Relate the anecdote about the beads.

21. Sometimes Powhatan would sell large tracts of land for a few such trifles : and at one time he gave eighty bushels of corn for a small copper kettle, which Smith pretended was of great value. If anything new particularly pleased the fancy of Powhatan, he would part with almost anything he had in order to possess it.—Such was the manner in which the ignorant Indians were treated by the artful white people ; but the *justice* of such treatment is greatly to be doubted.

22. In the year 1609 Smith was so injured by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, that he was obliged to return to England for surgical aid. Powhatan now became more and more hostile. until finally, in 1611, the English seized Pocahontas and carried her to Jamestown, where they designed to keep her until Powhatan should consent to make a treaty of peace with them. When Pocahontas was informed of the reason of her captivity, her grief subsided, and she made no attempt to escape.

23. While she thus resided at Jamestown, an Englishman by the name of Rolfe became attached to her, and, having won the affections of the maiden, desired her in marriage. Her father gave his consent, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the year 1613, after Pocahontas had openly renounced her country's idolatry, and been publicly baptized in the Christian faith. In consequence of this alliance by marriage, the Indians now became the friends of the English, and so continued during the remainder of the life of Powhatan.

24. Pocahontas lived happily with her husband, whom she accompanied to England, three years after her marriage. She was introduced at court, and treated with great kindness by the king and queen, and by many of the nobility, but as

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21. About the copper kettle ? What is said of Powhatan's passion for novelties ? Of the manner in which the white people treated the Indians ?—22. Of Smith's return to England ? Of the seizure of Pocahontas ?—23. Relate the circumstances of her marriage. How were the Indians influenced by it ?—24. Relate the subsequent history of Pocahontas.



she was preparing to return to America she died of a sudden illness, in the twenty-second year of her age. She left one son, from whom are descended some of the most respectable families in Virginia.

25. When Pocahontas went to England, Powhatan sent with her one of his chief counsellors, by name To-mo-co-mo, with instructions for him to learn the state of the country, and note the number of the people, and, if he saw Captain Smith, to make him show him the God of the English.

26. When To-mo-co-mo arrived in England, he began, accordingly, *to number the people*, by cutting, in a stick, a notch for every person whom he saw. But he was soon obliged to abandon his reckoning. On his return, being questioned by Powhatan about the numbers of the English, he gave the following answer. "*Count the stars in the sky, the leaves on the trees, and the sands upon the sea-shore, for such is the number of the people of England.*"

27. In the year 1620 the Virginians received an accession to their numbers, which added greatly to their virtue and happiness, and also to the permanence of the colony. As yet but few women had come to America, and most of the planters of Virginia had cherished the design of ultimately returning to England.

28. In order to attach them still more to the country, and make them consider Virginia as their home, ninety respectable young women were sent out from England by the London Company, to become wives for the planters. These were soon married, and then others were sent over, the cost of their transportation being paid by the Virginians. The price thus paid for a wife was from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco.

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25. Who accompanied her to England, and with what instructions?—26. Give an account of the result of the mission of To-mo-co-mo.—27. What occurred in the year 1620? State of the colony at this time?—28. Give an account of this new accession to the colony.



29. A year or two after this, Powhatan being dead, the Indians again became hostile, and suddenly attacking the settlements of the whites, succeeded in killing about three hundred persons. The celebrated chief Op-e-chan-can-ough led the attack, and his object was to kill all the white people in the country.

30. About twenty years later, this same chief, being then nearly one hundred years old, incited his people to commence another massacre of the English. About three hundred of the whites were killed this time also, but the governor, Sir William Berkeley, led a force against the Indians—drove them into the woods—killed great numbers of them, and took Op-e-chan-can-ough prisoner.

31. The chief was at this time so old and feeble that he could not raise his eyelids from his eyes, and not being able to walk to the battle, he had been carried on the shoulders of his men. Being now about to die, and hearing a great bustle around him, he ordered one of his attendants to lift his eyelids, when he discovered a multitude of people pressing around him, to gratify their curiosity of seeing an Indian chief die.

32. Raising himself up haughtily, in a tone of authority he commanded that the governor should be called to him. When the latter appeared, the old chief said, with indignation, "If I had taken Sir William Berkeley prisoner, I would not meanly have exposed him as a show to my people." These were the last words of Op-e-chan-can-ough.

33. After this time, the settlements of the Virginians increased greatly, and the colony became so strong that it was seldom troubled by the Indians.—We now proceed to give an

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29. What occurred a year or two after this?—30. About twenty years later?—31. What is related of Op-e-chan-can-ough at the time of the battle? When he was about to die?—32. Of his sending for the governor, &c.?—33. Of the Virginia settlements after this period? To what do we now proceed?

account of the colonies that were established in that part of the country which was first named *North Virginia*, but which was more generally known as *New England*.

II. MASSACHUSETTS.—1. The present states embraced in what is called *New England* are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The pupil can best learn the situation of these states by looking at the map on page 157. The first settlement in *New England* was made at Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, in the year 1620, thirteen years after the founding of the Virginia colony.



2. This settlement was made by a number of persons who had been driven from England many years before, by persecution for their religious opinions. Being opposed to the forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal church, which was the church established and supported by the laws of England, they wished to worship God in a more plain and simple manner. Aiming thus at what they called a *purser* form of worship, they were hence called *Puritans*.

3. The laws of England required all persons to attend the worship of the Established Church; and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, laws were passed declaring that any person, above sixteen years of age, who refused, during one month, to attend the regular church, should be put in prison;—that

1. What are the New England States? Where and when was the first settlement made in New England? How is Massachusetts bounded? (See p. 157.) What is its capital, and how situated? What river in the north-eastern part of the State? (Merrimac.) What capes on the coast? What river passes through the State? Where is Plymouth? Lowell? Springfield? Williamstown? Newburyport? Salem?—2. Who made the settlement of Plymouth? What is said of their religious notions? What name did these people receive, and why?—3. What were the English laws relating to religious worship?



if he persisted in his refusal three months longer he should be banished from the country ; and that if he refused to leave the country, or ever returned, after banishment, he should suffer death.

4. These laws, together with others of equal injustice, induced great numbers of the Puritans to leave England, and settle in Holland, and other Protestant states of Europe. Those who remained in England were often fined and imprisoned on account of their religion, and some were put to death. Even those who attempted to leave the country were often prevented from doing so.

5. In the year 1607 a congregation of Puritans, under the charge of Mr. John Robinson, attempted to remove to Holland, but when they were ready to embark, orders were given that they should not leave the country. They then attempted to get away secretly, but were twice discovered and prevented. At another time, after they had got on board a ship and started, the captain returned and delivered them up to their enemies.

6. The next year they made another attempt, and hired a vessel belonging to Holland. But when a part of the men had gone on board, but without their wives and children, or any of their effects, the Dutch captain, seeing a party of armed men approaching on the shore, and fearing danger to himself, hoisted sail and carried the men away to Holland. The women and children who had been left, after receiving much cruel treatment, were finally enabled to reach Holland also.

7. After remaining here some years, this band of Puritans determined to remove to America. For this purpose they obtained two vessels, the Mayflower and the Speedwell, in

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4. The effect of these laws ? Treatment of those who remained in England ?—5. What is said of Mr. Robinson's congregation ?—6. Their history until they finally reached Holland ?—7. Their preparations for removing to America, and final departure ?



which they sailed from Holland in the summer of 1620. After stopping at a place in England, to take on board some friends there, they continued their voyage, but the *Speedwell* soon began to leak, and they were obliged to return and leave that vessel. Part of those on board they were also obliged to leave, but the remainder, numbering in all about one hundred persons, they took on board the *Mayflower*, and again sailed away for America.

8. After a long and dangerous voyage of more than two months, on the nineteenth of November they came in sight of the bleak and dreary shores of Cape Cod, and two days later the vessel was anchored in the bay of the same name. Parties were then sent out to explore the country, and find a suitable place for a settlement.

9. Winter had now arrived, and great hardships were endured from the cold and storm, and from wandering through the deep snow which covered the country. Only a few Indians were seen, and those fled, upon the discharge of the muskets of the English. A few Indian graves were discovered; and from heaps of sand, several baskets of Indian corn were obtained, which furnished seed for a future harvest, and probably saved the infant colony from famine. The Puritans resolved to pay the natives the full value for this corn when they should have an opportunity, and six months later, the payment was made accordingly.

10. On the 21st of December an exploring party of about twenty men landed from their boat on the west side of a small bay, and here they selected a place for their settlement, and named it Plymouth. The 21st of December will long be remembered as the anniversary of the landing of the Puritans,—or, as they are sometimes called, the *Pilgrim Fathers of New England*.

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8. Account of the voyage, exploring parties, &c.—9. Hardships endured? What is said of the Indians, Indian corn, &c.?—10. Of the “Landing of the Pilgrims?”

11. On the opposite page is an engraving designed to represent the "Landing of the Pilgrims," and here, in the margin, is a small map showing the situation of Plymouth, where was made the first settlement in New England. Two or three miles south from Plymouth is a small lake, which was first seen by one Francis Billington from the top of a tree on a hill. It received its name from its first discoverer, and is still called Billington sea.

VIC. OF PLYMOUTH.



12. The little colony at Plymouth suffered greatly, during the winter, from colds and consumptions, occasioned by exposure, and the hardships of their situation; and by the beginning of April nearly half their number had died. Yet the pilgrims had before been accustomed to affliction, and those who survived looked forward with hope to better days. In the wilderness of America they could worship God in a manner they thought acceptable to him, and for this they were thankful;—they complained not in all their sufferings, and their cheerful confidence in the mercies of Providence remained unshaken.

13. During the winter no Indians visited them, and it appears that, four years before, a mortal pestilence or plague, probably the yellow fever, had raged through the country, by which nearly all the natives along that coast were destroyed. A way was thus opened for the Puritans, and a place prepared where they might settle without dispossessing any of the original owners of the soil. The Plymouth people themselves looked upon this plague as a special interposition of Divine Providence in their favor, inasmuch as, they said, "it had de-

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11. What is said of the engraving on the opposite page, and the map in the margin? Of the lake south of Plymouth?—12. Sufferings of the colony? Of the manner in which they bore their afflictions?—13. Of the plague which had previously desolated the country? How regarded by the Plymouth people?





LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH, DECEMBER 21st., 1620.



stroyed multitudes of the barbarous heathen, to make way for the chosen people of God."

14. A singular circumstance connected with this pestilence may be mentioned. A French ship had been wrecked on Cape Cod some years before, when all of the crew but four were killed by the savages. When one of those who had been saved had learned a little of the Indian language, he told the Indians that God was angry with them for their cruelty, and would destroy them, and give their country to another people.

15. Then the Indian king assembled all his people in the presence of the Frenchman, and asked him if the God of the white people had so many men, and if he could kill so many Indians. But the Frenchman told him that if they were much more numerous, God had many ways to kill them, of which they were ignorant. Upon this the Indians laughed at him, and called him a foolish prophet.

16. Soon after this, however, the plague commenced its ravages, and carried off all that tribe of Indians but about thirty, and all of these, except two, were afterwards killed by their enemies. Thus there were none left to dispute with the Puritans the possession of the country.

17. We have said that the Plymouth people saw no Indians during the first winter. One day in the latter part of March, however, when they were making their gardens, an Indian came boldly into the place alone, and walking through the street to the storehouse, exclaimed in broken English, "Welcome Englishmen ! welcome Englishmen !"

18. The name of this Indian was Samoset. He had learned a little English from the fishermen who had visited the coast of Maine, and he gave the Plymouth people much information about the country. He was also very useful as an interpre-

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14. What singular circumstance is here related ?—15. What occurred when the Indian king assembled his people ?—16. What is said of the ravages of the plague ?—17. Give an account of the first Indian visit received by the Plymouth people.—18. What farther is said of this Indian ?

ter, in opening a friendly correspondence with several Indian tribes who lived farther westward.

19. In one of his visits to the colony he was accompanied by an Indian named Squanto, who, some years before, had been carried away by an English vessel, and sold into slavery. By the influence of these friendly Indians, Mas-sa-soit, the great sachem or chief of the Wam-pa-no-ags, was induced to visit the colony. The English made a friendly treaty with him, which was kept unbroken during the life of the chief.

20. The chief of the Narragansetts, however, whose name was Canonicus, concluded to make war upon the white people, and therefore, in the Indian mode, he challenged them to fight with him, by sending them a bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake's skin. Upon this the Plymouth people sent back the skin filled with powder and shot, to show the chief that they were prepared for him. But Canonicus, fearing that the plague had been sent back to him to destroy his people, returned the skin unopened, and nothing more was heard from him about war.

21. A few years after the establishment of the Plymouth colony, other settlements began to be made in the eastern part of Massachusetts. In the year 1628 a company of Puritans settled at Salem, and within two or three years Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Dorchester, Watertown, and other places in that vicinity, were settled. In the margin is a map of the Vicinity of Boston,



19. What is said of Squanto? Of Massasoit?—20. Of Canonicus, the chief of the Narragansetts?—21. Of other settlements in Massachusetts? What map is in the margin? Which way from Boston is Salem? Charlestown? Cambridge? Dorchester? Where is Watertown? What



which place is now a large and beautiful city, and the capital of the state of Massachusetts. (*See also map p. 96.*)

22. The settlements around Boston enjoyed a great degree of happiness and prosperity after the first two or three years of their existence, and were seldom disturbed by Indian hostilities, otherwise than as they were sometimes called upon to aid the more exposed settlements farther inland. Most of the settlers, like those of Plymouth, belonged to the sect known in England as Puritans, and were a sober, industrious, and Christian people; but they sometimes committed the great error of persecuting those who differed from them in religious opinions, although they themselves had left England to avoid the persecutions to which they were there exposed.

23. In the year 1675, forty-five years after the founding of Plymouth, an Indian war broke out, involving nearly all the settlements in New England. This is what is called "*King Philip's War.*" The following were the circumstances which led to it.

24. About the year 1662 Massasoit died, leaving two sons. These came to the court at Plymouth, and desired that English names might be given them; whereupon the court declared that the elder should be called Alexander, and the younger Philip. Alexander dying soon after, Philip became king of the Wampanoags.

25. The conduct of the Indians at this time induced the people of Plymouth to believe that the Indians were plotting their destruction. They therefore required Philip and his men to deliver up their arms, and give an account of the circumstances which caused suspicion. Some of the Indians gave up their arms, but others refused to do so.

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*small river south of Boston? What one west? What one near Charlestown? What peninsula north-east of Boston? What one south-east?—22. What is said of the prosperity of the settlements around Boston? Character of the settlers?—23. What occurred in the year 1675?—24. What is said of the sons of Massasoit?—25. Of the conduct of the Indians at this time, and what was required of them?*



26. Many of the Indians were greatly exasperated at the conduct of the English, and seeing the settlements of the latter extending in all directions, and encroaching rapidly upon the Indian hunting grounds, they feared that they would soon be deprived of all their lands; and the young warriors urged Philip to commence a war against the white people, and either kill them all, or drive them out of the country before they became too powerful to be resisted.

27. Still Philip and the older and more prudent chiefs hesitated, for they knew the danger of commencing a war against all the English. But when the governor of the English settlements around Boston sent a messenger to Philip, asking why he was plotting war against the English, and requesting him to come to Boston and make a treaty of peace, Philip haughtily replied to the messenger, "Your governor is only a subject of the king of England. I shall not treat with a subject; I shall treat of peace only with the king my brother. When he comes I shall be ready to treat with him."

28. An Indian missionary and friend of the whites, one John Sassamon, having informed the English that his countrymen were preparing for war, the laws of his tribe condemned him as a traitor, and he was therefore put to death. The murderers were discovered, and executed by the whites, after confessing that Philip had instigated them to commit the deed. The young Indian warriors, panting for revenge, could no longer be restrained, and the war commenced without delay.

29. All the horrors of Indian barbarity followed. The savages, prowling by the way-side—hanging on the skirts of the settlements—and skulking around the houses of the whites at midnight, would strike down their victims at the moment when least expected, and then dart off into the forest beyond pur-

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26. Of the exasperation of the Indians, &c. ?—27. Conduct of Philip? Message to him, and his reply ?—28. Give an account of the immediate causes of the war.—29. What is said of the horrors of Indian barbarity?

suit. None were spared by the savage foe. Women, children, and aged men, were tomahawked without mercy or remorse.

30. Philip induced many other tribes to join him: he led his men in all dangerous enterprises, and soon became the terror of New England. The English, however, called out all their forces to resist the enemy. At one time they surrounded Philip and his men in a swamp, and, as the only means of subduing them, determined to starve them out. But the savages escaped by night, and Philip fled to a tribe called the Nipmucks, in the interior of Massachusetts, whom he induced to join him.

31. Some English troops were then sent into the country of the Nipmucks, but they were attacked by the Indians, and a number of them killed. The remainder then fled to a place now called Brookfield, east of the Connecticut river, but the Indians pursued them, and burned the whole village, except the house in which the English had taken refuge.

32. This house they surrounded, and during two days continued to pour a storm of musket-balls upon it, but without killing more than one man. They next set fire to the house by pushing against it a cart loaded with flax and tow, at the same time guarding the doors that none might escape. But at this moment a shower of rain descended, extinguished the kindling flames, and thus saved the inmates from destruction. Just as the Indians were making another attempt to burn the house, a party of English arrived, dispersed the savages, and killed many of them.

33. At this time there were many English villages along the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts, and nearly all these settlements were attacked, and many of them destroyed.

30. Of the exertions of Philip, &c. Of the English, and what is said of their surrounding Philip? Of the escape of the savages?—31. Of the troops sent into the country of the Nipmucks?—32. Relate what farther occurred at Brookfield.—33. What is said of the English villages along the Connecticut river? *Where is Deerfield? Hadley? Springfield? Hatfield? Where are Northampton and Greenfield?*

We have introduced a map of this part of Massachusetts, that the pupil may see the situation of these places, and the towns since formed there.

34. On the 11th of September, the Indians burned the village of Deerfield. On the same day Hadley was alarmed in time of public worship, and the people thrown into the utmost confusion. Suddenly there appeared in the midst of the affrighted inhabitants a gray-headed man of venerable aspect, who put himself at their head, and drove back the savages.

35. When the people looked around for their deliverer, he was nowhere to be seen. Many thought that an angel had aided them, but it was afterwards found to be one General Goffe, one of the judges who had condemned to death Charles the First, king of England, and who had fled to America to escape punishment.

36. In October, nearly all the buildings in the village of Springfield were burned by the Indians, and a few days later they attacked the village of Hatfield, but at this place they were repulsed, and obliged to retreat. Soon after this, Philip was found to be in Rhode Island, among the Narragansett Indians, most of whom he induced to join him in the war. The English then sent an army of fifteen hundred men to crush the power of Philip in that quarter.

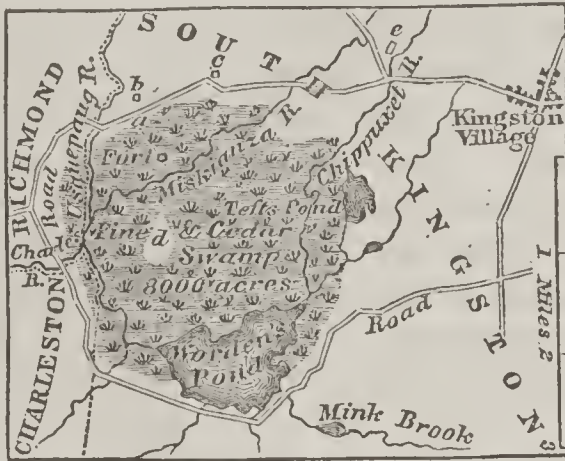
37. They found the Indians assembled at a fort in a large swamp, which is represented in the map placed on the next page. Here the English attacked the savages on a cold stormy day in the month of December, and after a hard fought battle,



34. What occurred at Deerfield and Hadley?—35. What singular circumstance was connected with the attack on Hadley?—36. What occurred at Springfield and Hatfield? Where was Philip found soon after this, and what did the English do?—37. Give an account of the swamp fight.



NARRAGANSETT FORT AND SWAMP.



obtained a complete victory. Here a thousand Indian warriors were killed or mortally wounded, and five hundred wigwams were burned.

38. After this battle, Philip wandered about from place to place until August of the next year, when he returned to his old residence at Pokanoket, in Rhode Island. By this time nearly all his warriors had fallen,

and his wife and only son had been taken prisoners. When this last affliction befel him, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "My heart breaks: now I am ready to die."

39. Philip, having taken refuge in a swamp, one Captain Church, having learned his situation, surrounded the place with a few men, before Philip was aware of his approach. Philip, hastily seizing his powder-horn and gun, attempted to escape, but as he ran towards a place where an Englishman and a friendly Indian were concealed, the latter shot him through the heart. Soon after this, most of the remaining hostile chiefs came in and concluded a treaty of peace with the English. Thus terminated "King Philip's War."

40. Only thirteen years after the close of this war, another war, usually called "*King William's War*," commenced, between the French and Indians on one side, and the northern English colonists on the other. This was at first a war between France and England; but the French and the English settlements took up arms also, and thus the war extended to

*How large was this swamp? In what town is it? In what part of the swamp was the fort? What streams in and around the swamp? What ponds? What village is near it?—38. What became of Philip after this battle, and what is said of the affliction that befel him?—39. Relate the circumstances of his death. What is said of the close of the war?—40. Of King William's war?*

America. The Indians generally took part with the French of Canada. The war in America was confined mostly to Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and a part of Massachusetts.

41. There were then only a few settlements in Maine, and these were under the government of Massachusetts. One of these settlements was at Casco Bay, where is now the city of Portland. This place, a small map of which is given in the margin, was attacked and captured by a party of Indians, aided by a few French from Canada.

VIC. OF PORTLAND.



42. While this war continued, other misfortunes afflicted the people of New England. They had some troubles of a domestic nature, which arose from their superstition and ignorance, as will be seen from the following account of what is called the "Salem Witchcraft."

43. At that day the belief in witchcraft was almost universal in Christian countries, even among the most intelligent people. A short time before this, and during a period of only two years, between two and three hundred persons were accused of witchcraft in two counties of England, and more than half of these persons were executed for the supposed crime. The Puritans of New England did not escape the delusion. Like the people of their mother country, they had adopted laws declaring the imaginary crime of witchcraft punishable with death.

44. In the year 1692, some children in Danvers, then a part of Salem, began to act strangely, and their singular conduct was ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. An old Indian woman, a servant in one of the families, was suspected of

Origin of this war, &c.? The Indians? Extent of the war in America?—41. Settlements in Maine? What occurred at Casco Bay?—42. What is said of other troubles in New England?—43. Of the belief in witchcraft, and laws against it?—44. What occurred at Danvers?

having bewitched the children, and she was therefore whipped, until, to avoid being whipped any more, she confessed herself a witch.

45. The people throughout the colony were greatly alarmed: many were accused of having bewitched others, and on this foolish accusation a number were executed. Even one pious clergyman suffered death; and finally, not even magistrates, and persons of the highest respectability, were secure from an accusation of witchcraft.

46. At length, however, the eyes of the people began to be opened, and they became convinced that they were acting under the influence of a delusion. They grievously lamented their folly in believing such absurdities, and took measures for repairing, as far as in their power, the wrongs that had been committed by a perversion of justice.

47. One of the closing events of King William's War was an Indian attack on the town of Haverhill, in the northern part of Massachusetts. Eight houses were suddenly attacked, and every one of the owners killed while defending them.

48. There was one house in the outskirts of the town, occupied by a Mr. Duston, with his sick wife and infant, and nurse, and seven children. The father had just started the children from the house when the savages were seen approaching, and as no time was to be lost, he seized his gun, mounted his horse, and rode after them, designing to snatch up one, if possible, and escape with it.

49. When, however, he reached the little group, his resolution failed him, for a father's love could not abandon any of his children to the merciless tomahawk, and he resolved to stay and defend all, or share their fate. He therefore faced about and met the savages, who had closely pursued him, re-

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45. The extent of the delusion?—46. The ending of it?—47. What is said of the attack on Haverhill?—48. Of the attack on Mr. Duston's house?—49. Relate the circumstances of the escape of Mr. Duston and his children.



turning their shots with spirit and success. His courage and resolution soon induced the Indians to abandon the pursuit, and he was thus enabled to conduct this part of his family to a place of safety.

50. In the meantime the Indians had entered his house, which they plundered, after dragging Mrs. Duston from the bed. The nurse attempted to escape with the infant, but was overtaken ; and the child, being thought an incumbrance, was remorselessly put to death. The house was then set on fire, when Mrs. Duston and the nurse, the former scarcely able to walk, were compelled to commence their march for the distant wilderness.

51. The Indians started with thirteen captives ; but such as, through weariness or sickness, became unable to travel, were murdered by the way. Mrs. Duston and her nurse, however, kept up with their new masters, until they reached their Indian home, one hundred and fifty miles from Haverhill. After journeying a while, the captives had been divided among the Indians ; and Mrs. Duston, her nurse, and a boy of fourteen, had fallen to the lot of an Indian family, twelve in number.

52. These three persons, being told that they were soon to set out for an Indian village farther in the interior, where they would be stripped naked, and compelled to run the gauntlet between two files of Indians, resolved to attempt an escape from captivity. Mrs. Duston instructed the boy to inquire of one of the Indians, the best and surest mode of killing an enemy ; and the Indian, not mistrusting the object of the inquiry, showed him how and where to strike. Their plans being completed, they arose one night when the Indians were asleep, and softly arming themselves with the tomahawks of their masters, they quickly dispatched ten of the twelve Indians.

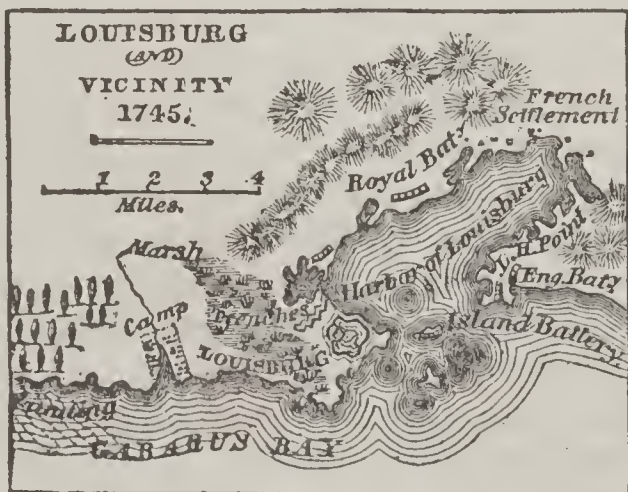
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50. What occurred at the house in the meantime ?—51. During the march into the wilderness ?—52. What were Mrs. Duston and her companion told, and what did they resolve to do ? Relate the circumstances of their killing the Indians.

53. Only one Indian woman and boy escaped. Mrs. Duston killed her own savage master, and the English boy killed the Indian who, the day before, had so freely told him where to strike a deadly blow. The three captives succeeded in reaching their homes in safety, filling the land with wonder at their successful daring.

54. Soon after King William's War was terminated, another war, called "*Queen Anne's War*," broke out between France and England; but we have not room to give an account of it here. Like all the other Indian wars, it occasioned great suffering among the English colonists. The French from Canada often accompanied the savages in their expeditions against the English settlements, and seldom made any effort to restrain their cruelties.

55. In the year 1744, another war, usually called "*King George's War*," broke out between France and England, again involving in hostilities their settlements in America. The most important event of this war in America was the siege and capture of Louisburg, a strong French fortress on the island of Cape Breton. We give below a map of this island,



53. Farther particulars, and return of the captives?—54. What is said of Queen Anne's War?—55. Of King George's War? The most important event in this war? Of the accompanying maps? Where is the island of Cape Breton? Which way from Nova Scotia? Its



and also an enlarged map of the vicinity of Louisburg, as it was at the time of its capture in 1745. The island of Cape Breton is in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as may be seen by looking at the map on page 31.

56. Louisburg was captured by a body of troops from New England, aided by an English fleet. The place where the New England troops landed, in Gabarus Bay, and also the situation of their camp east of the landing-place, may be seen on the map. Between the camp and the city was an extensive marsh or swamp, across which the men drew their cannon on sledges.

57. They then erected batteries and dug trenches near the city; they also seized a fortress called the Royal Battery, and also erected a battery on Light House Point, on the opposite side of the harbor. The French still held the Island Battery at the entrance of the harbor, but the English, with their heavy guns, beat down the strong walls of the city, when the French were obliged to surrender.

58. About three years after this important event, peace was concluded between France and England; but about six years later still another war began between those two countries, likewise involving in hostilities their colonies in America. This was called the "French and Indian War," some account of which will be given after we shall have passed over the early histories of the other English colonies.

III. NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1. New Hampshire, during most of its early history, was under the government of



*capital? Its northern cape? Principal river? In what part of the island is Louisburg? On what bay?—56. By whom was Louisburg captured? What is said of the place of landing, camp, marsh, &c.?—57. Give an account of the siege and surrender of the place.—58. What more is related under the history of Massachusetts?—III. 1. What is said of the early history*



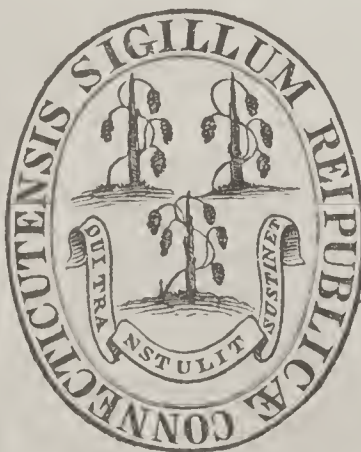
Massachusetts, and was involved in the same wars, and experienced sufferings similar to those which afflicted the people of Massachusetts, and therefore there is little need of giving an extended account of its separate history.

2. The first settlements in New Hampshire were made on

VICINITY OF PORTSMOUTH.



or near the Piscataqua or Salmon Falls River, in the year 1623. In that year one party of emigrants, from England, settled at a place called Little Harbor, two miles below the present city of Portsmouth. The letters L. H. on the accompanying map show the situation of this place. Another party of emigrants settled at a place called Dover, which may likewise be found on this map, twelve miles north-west from Portsmouth.



IV. CONNECTICUT.—1. In the year 1633, the Dutch, who had settled at New-York, as will be hereafter related, erected a fort or trading house at the place where is now the city of Hartford. A short time after this, and during the same year, the people of Plymouth sent a company to Connecticut, who sailed up the river past the Dutch fort, and began a settlement at Windsor.

of New Hampshire? *How is New Hampshire bounded? (See Map, p. 157.) What is its capital, and how situated? (It is on the Merrimac River.) Describe the Merrimac River. What river between New Hampshire and Vermont? What river forms part of the eastern boundary of the state? (Piscataqua River.) What mountains in New Hampshire? What lake in the interior? (Lake Winnipiseogee.)*—2. Give an account of the first settlements in New Hampshire.

IV. *How is Connecticut bounded? (See Map, p. 157.) What are its two capitals, and how are they situated? What large river runs through the state? What river in the western part of the state? (Housatonic River.)*—1. Give an account of the first two settlements in Connecticut.

2. The Dutch disliked this intrusion of the English, and when the Plymouth sloop was sailing past their fort they ordered the captain of the vessel to pull down the English flag, as an acknowledgment that the country belonged to the Dutch. Although the Dutch stood at their guns with lighted matches, and threatened to fire on the sloop, yet the captain proceeded resolutely onward without heeding them.

3. In the autumn of the year 1635, about sixty men, women, and children, from Massachusetts, made a toilsome journey through the wilderness, and settled at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, three places which may be seen on the little map in the margin. On the seal of Connecticut, it will be observed, are three Grape Vines, each twining around and sustained by an upright support. These were designed to represent the three early settlements in Connecticut. The appropriate Latin motto on the seal, reads, in English, "HE who transplanted still sustains."

VIC. OF HARTFORD.



4. The very year after these three towns were settled, the infant colony of Connecticut became involved in a war with the powerful tribe of Pequod Indians. After the Indians had killed many of the English, the latter collected all the troops they could spare from the defence of their dwellings, and in the year 1637 marched into the country of the Pequods, in the south-eastern part of Connecticut.

5. The English, under the command of Captain Mason, surrounded the principal Pequod fort early one morning, when most of the Indians were still asleep, but the barking of a dog betrayed their approach, and the alarm was given.

2. What occurred as the English were sailing past the Dutch fort?—3. In the autumn of 1635? What river enters the Connecticut at Hartford? In what direction from Hartford are Windsor and Wethersfield? What is said of the seal of Connecticut?—4. Of the Pequod war?—5. Of the attack on the Pequod fort?

Scarcely, however, were the enemy aroused from their slumbers, when Mason and his little band, having forced an entrance, commenced the work of destruction.

6. The Indians fought bravely, but bows and arrows availed little against weapons of steel. Yet the vast superiority of numbers on the side of the enemy for a time rendered the victory doubtful. "We must burn them," shouted Mason, and applying a fire-brand, the frail Indian cabins were soon enveloped in flame.

7. The English now hastily withdrew and surrounded the place, shooting down such as attempted to escape, while others, to the number of nearly six hundred, perished in the awful conflagration. By this decisive victory on the part of the English, the power of the Pequods was forever broken, and many years of peace were secured to the people of Connecticut.

VIC. OF NEW HAVEN.



8. The next year, 1638, New Haven was settled by a company of Puritans from England, who had chosen for their pastor the Rev. John Davenport. These pious people declared that the Bible should be their only law-book. New Haven continued a separate colony nearly thirty years. New Haven is beautifully situated at the head of a harbor which sets up four miles from Long Island Sound. Yale college is located at this place.

9. During King William's War, of which we have already given an account, the settlements in Connecticut suffered but little, but they furnished their proportion of troops for the common defence. At different times, however, they had difficulties with the English governors of New York, who determined to extend their authority over Connecticut.

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6. Give an account of the battle?—7. Of the destruction of the Indians?—8. Of the settlement of New Haven,—its situation, &c. *What small rivers enter the harbor? What fort on the east? River farther east?*—9. Connecticut during King William's War? Difficulties with the governors of New York?



10. At one time, Andros, the king's governor of New York, came to Hartford while the Assembly was in session, and demanded the surrender of the Connecticut charter. A discussion arose about it, and in the evening the charter was brought in and laid on the table.

11. While the discussion was proceeding, and the house was thronged with citizens, suddenly the lights were blown out. The utmost decorum prevailed, but when the candles were re-lighted, the charter was missing, and could nowhere be found. A Captain Wadsworth had seized it, and hidden it in a hollow tree near the place of meeting. That tree, which is believed to be still standing, retains, to this day, the venerated name of "The Charter Oak."

12. Six years later, during the time of King William's War, Colonel Fletcher, then governor of New York, came to Hartford, with a commission from King William, giving to him the command of the militia of Connecticut. The people, however, contended that the command of the militia was given to their own governor by the charter; and they determined not to surrender this right to the governor of any other colony.

13. The Hartford militia companies, under their captain, Wadsworth, were called out by Fletcher, who ordered his commission to be read to them. But as soon as the reading commenced, Captain Wadsworth ordered the drums to be beaten. Fletcher commanded silence; but no sooner was the reading commenced a second time, than the drums were again beaten louder than before. Fletcher again commanded silence, but Wadsworth, ordering the drummers to proceed, turned to Fletcher with angry looks, and said to him, "If I am interrupted again, I will make the sun shine through you in a moment." Fletcher thought it best to make no farther attempts to read his commission, and he soon after returned to

New York, leaving the militia still under the command of their own officers.



V. RHODE ISLAND.—1. It has been mentioned in the twenty-second verse of the history of Massachusetts, that although the Puritans had fled from England to escape religious persecution, yet they sometimes persecuted those whose opinions differed from theirs. It was religious persecution that led to the first settlement of Rhode Island. The first white man

who settled in this little state was Roger Williams.

2. This man was a native of Wales, and, when a mere boy, was noted for his piety. It is said that Sir Edward Coke, the great English lawyer, saw him one day at church, and being struck with his devout attention during worship, found that he was taking notes of the sermon. Sir Edward afterwards sent for him, and became so well pleased with his talents and character, that he obtained permission from the young man's parents to give him an education at one of the Oxford colleges.

3. Roger Williams came to Massachusetts a few years after the first settlements were made there, and soon after became the pastor of the church at Salem. Having asserted that government ought to protect *all* denominations of Christians, and having also advanced some religious opinions not in accordance with those of the people, the government of Massachusetts banished him from that colony.

4. This was in the depth of winter; and Williams, to avoid

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V. *How is Rhode Island bounded? (See Map, p. 157.) Its capital, and how situated? (It is at the head of Narragansett Bay.) What island south of Rhode Island?—1. What is said of religious persecution, as connected with the settlement of Rhode Island?—2. Of the early life of Roger Williams?—3. Of his residence in Massachusetts, and banishment?—4. Of his flight, and*



being sent to England, fled to the Narragansett Indians, whom he had before visited, and who were then friendly to the white people. The Narragansett chiefs kindly opened their cabins to him, and gave him a shelter from the storms of winter. Williams afterwards said of them, "These ravens fed me in the wilderness."

5. In the following spring, which was in the year 1636, Williams, being joined by a few faithful friends from Massachusetts, went to a place called Seekonk, with the intention of settling there; but soon after he relinquished this design, and proceeded to a place at the head of Narragansett Bay, and there began a settlement. In acknowledgment of the mercies of Heaven, he named the place *Providence*. Here now stands a beautiful city, the capital of the state of Rhode Island. In the year 1639, some friends of Williams settled at Newport, on the *Island* of Rhode Island. In the margin is a map designed to show the situation of these places.

NARRAGANSETT BAY, &amp;c.



6. In the colony which Williams had planted, the principles of religious toleration were established by law; and Rhode Island became an asylum for the persecuted of all sects. One of the laws of the colony declared that "all men might walk as their consciences persuaded them, without molestation, every one in the name of his God." How different from that persecuting spirit which then prevailed in Old England, and even in some of the American colonies!

residence among the Narragansett Indians?—5. Of his going to Seekonk, and final settlement at Providence? What is said of the name of this place? Of the settlement of Newport? *How is Newport situated? Where are the islands of Conanicut and Prudence? Where is Bristol? Swansey? Tiverton? Greenwich? Point Judith?*—6. What is said of religious toleration in Rhode Island?





VI. NEW YORK.—1. In the year 1609, Henry Hudson, an English mariner, then employed in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed into New York Bay—discovered the island of Manhattan, on which now stands the city of New York—and sailed more than a hundred miles up the noble river which bears his name. Hudson then returned to Europe, and gave to his

Dutch employers a brilliant account of his discoveries.

2. The next year Hudson was employed by a company of English merchants, in an attempt to discover a passage through the continent to the Pacific. In previous years he had sailed twice with the same object, but without success, for no such passage exists.

3. In this, his last voyage, Hudson discovered and entered the great bay which bears his name, and there passed the winter. When spring opened, his provisions were exhausted, and the hardy mariner wept as he divided his last bread among his men. He attempted to sail for Europe, but during two days his ship was surrounded by fields of floating ice, and the discontents of his crew broke forth into open mutiny.

4. Hudson, with his only son, and seven others, were then seized and thrown into an open boat, which was cut adrift just as the ship made its way out of the ice into the open sea. What became of Hudson and his unfortunate companions—whether they died miserably of starvation, or reached land to perish by the fury of the natives, or found their graves in the gloomy waste of waters—was never known.

VI. *How is New York bounded? (See Map, p. 158.) Its capital, and how situated? Its largest city? Largest river? Lake on the north-east? Where is Buffalo? Rochester? Oswego? Sackett's Harbor? Troy?*—1. Give an account of the voyage of Hudson in 1609—2. How was he employed the next year?—3. Give an account of his last voyage.—4. What is known of the fate of this man?

5. The Dutch claimed the country which Hudson had discovered while in their service, and, in the very year in which he perished, they began their trading voyages to the Hudson River, and soon after erected a few rude hovels on the island of Manhattan. This whole island, on which now stands the largest city in America, was purchased of the natives for the value of about twenty dollars. The situation of New York, together with the surrounding cities and villages, may be seen by examining the accompanying map in the margin.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.



6. The Dutch soon extended their trade with the natives as far up the river as Albany, near which place, on a small island, they erected a fort, or block-house, in the year 1615. Their settlement on Manhattan Island they called New Amsterdam, and that at Albany, Beaverwyck, while their fort at the latter place they called Fort Orange. The whole country in their possession they called New NETHERLANDS.

ALBANY AND VICINITY.



7. The Dutch retained possession of New Netherlands until the year 1664, a period of about fifty years, when an English

5. What is said of the Dutch claims, voyages, &c.? Purchase of Manhattan Island? Of the map in the margin? How is New York city situated? Where is New York Bay? What bay west of it? Where are Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and Jersey City? Where is Newark? What two rivers enter the head of Newark Bay? What large island east of New York city? South-west of it? Where are the Narrows?—6. What is said of the settlement of Albany? Names of the Dutch settlements, &c.? How is Albany situated? Schenectady? Troy?—7. Remaining



fleet arrived and demanded the surrender of the country. The Dutch governor at that time was Peter Stuyvesant. He did all in his power to induce his people to take up arms and resist the English, and it was not until two days after the magistrates of New Amsterdam had agreed to the surrender, that he reluctantly yielded it. The country of New Netherlands was then named New York. During the next year a Dutch fleet arrived, and re-conquered the country; but in the succeeding year it was restored to the English, and has been in their possession ever since.

8. The English people of New-York were engaged in several of the wars which afflicted the New England settlements. In the year 1690, soon after the commencement of King William's War, a party of French and Indians surprised Schenectady in the depth of winter, while the inhabitants were asleep, and after killing sixty persons, and taking thirty prisoners, burned the place.

9. The people of New York raised a large force to aid the New England people during Queen Anne's War; and during King George's War they made some preparations for an expedition against Canada, which were interrupted by the treaty of peace.—We are obliged to pass over many interesting events in the early history of New York, owing to the want of room to narrate them here.



VII. DELAWARE.—1. As the Dutch included Delaware in their territory of New Netherlands, and as the set-

history of New Netherlands, while in the possession of the Dutch? Change of name? Recapture, and restoration of the country?—8. Of the Indian wars in which the English people of New York were engaged?—9. Of Queen Anne's and King George's War? Other events, &c.

VII. *How is Delaware bounded?* (See Map, p. 158.) *Its capital?*—1. Why is the early his-



tlements in that little state were for a time under the English government of New York, an account of the early history of Delaware is sometimes connected with that of the province of New York.

2. The first attempt to form a settlement in Delaware was made by the Dutch, under Captain De Vriez, who, in the year 1631, erected a fort at a place now called Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen. After De Vriez had resided there a year he returned to Europe, leaving the care of the infant colony to one Osset.

3. The folly and imprudence of this man soon involved the little colony in destruction. An Indian having committed a petty theft, Osset demanded the punishment of the offender; and finally, to appease him, the culprit was put to death by the tribe to which he belonged, and his head sent as a peace offering to the Dutch commander.

4. Although Osset had not demanded such severity, and although the Indians, of their own accord, had doomed the death of the offender, yet they looked upon Osset as the cause, and sought revenge. Entering the Dutch fort under the pretence of trade, when most of the garrison were engaged in labor in the fields, they murdered the unsuspecting Osset and the single sentinel who attended him. Thence proceeding to the fields, they massacred every colonist, so that not one escaped.

5. When in 1632 De Vriez returned from Holland, instead of finding a flourishing settlement, he was called to mourn over the unburied bodies of his friends, and the ashes of their dwellings. The natives themselves informed him of the circumstances of the massacre, and he thought it prudent to pardon, where he had not the power to punish. Soon after, he

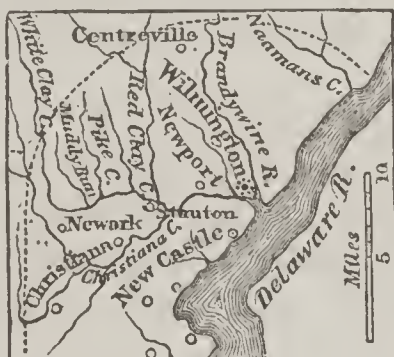
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tory of Delaware sometimes connected with that of New York?—2. What is said of the first attempt to form a settlement in Delaware?—3. Of the imprudence of Osset?—4. Of the destruction of the colony?—5. Return of De Vriez, &c., and perfidy of the natives?

himself narrowly escaped the perfidy of the natives, being saved by the kindness of an Indian woman, who informed him of the murderous designs of her countrymen. De Vriez soon returned to Holland, when not a white man was left within the limits of Delaware.

6. Six years later, a company of Swedes, conducted by a Dutch captain, made the first permanent settlement in Delaware. They settled at a place which they called Christiana, or Christina, on a creek of the same name, the locality of which may be seen on the accompanying map.

NORTHERN PART OF DELAWARE.



This name was given to their settlement in honor of Christiana, the little girl who was then queen of Sweden. The Swedes named the country in their possession NEW SWEDEN.

7. Soon after, the Dutch began to settle near the Swedish colony, and finally they built a fort where New Castle now stands. The Swedes resented this intrusion, and seized the fort by stratagem; but the Dutch from New Netherlands, led by Governor Stuyvesant himself, attacked the Swedes, in return, and conquered their whole country.

8. From this time, until the conquest of New Netherlands by the English in 1664, the Dutch governed Delaware. It was afterwards governed by the English as a part of New York, until Pennsylvania was settled, when it was granted to William Penn, and was governed by him and his heirs until the American Revolution.

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His return to Holland?—6. Give an account of the settlement by the Swedes. Name of the country? What rivers or creeks in the northern part of Delaware? How is Wilmington situated? New Castle?—7. What is said of the contentions with the Dutch?—8. Subsequent history of Delaware?

VIII. NEW JERSEY.—1. New Jersey was at first included in the Dutch province of New Netherlands; and soon after the Dutch had settled at New Amsterdam, now New York city, they made a few feeble settlements on the west side of the Hudson River, near the village of Bergen, the situation of which may be seen by looking at the map on page 69.



2. The same year that the English fleet conquered the country of the Dutch, some English emigrants settled at Elizabethtown, and this place was the first capital of the province. Its situation may be seen by looking on the map on page 69, and also on the map on page 102.

3. The early colonists of New Jersey suffered but little from Indian wars. Their most serious difficulties arose from dissensions among themselves, and from disputes between them and their governors or proprietors. These disputes were finally terminated in the year 1702, by the annexation of New Jersey to the government of New York. This union, however, continued only until 1738, when New Jersey became a separate province, with governors appointed by the English sovereign.



IX. MARYLAND.—1. The settlement of Maryland was owing to the exer-

VIII. *How is New Jersey bounded? (See Map, p. 158.) What is its capital, and how situated?—1. In what was New Jersey first included, and what is said of the early settlements?—2. Settlement and situation of Elizabethtown?—3. What is said of the early colonists, and subsequent history of New Jersey?*

IX. *How is Maryland bounded? (Map, p. 158.) What is its capital, and how situated? Its largest city? What large river falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay?—1. To what was the*



tions of George Calvert, a Catholic nobleman of England, whose title was Lord Baltimore. The king promised him the grant of a tract of land, which, in honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria, also a Catholic, was named *Maryland*. The design of Lord Baltimore in planting a colony in America, was to open there a peaceful asylum for his Catholic brethren, who were then persecuted in England.

2. As Lord Baltimore died before the charter was completed, the same was made out to his son Cecil, who also took the title of Lord Baltimore, and readily engaged in carrying out the benevolent designs of his father. He appointed his brother, Leonard Calvert, governor of the intended colony, and in the latter part of the year 1633, sent him to America, at the head of about two hundred Catholic emigrants, to commence a settlement.

3. Calvert arrived at the mouth of the Potomac River in March of the following year, and as soon as he landed he erected a cross, and took possession of the country with much ceremony, using the words, "I take possession of these heathen lands for our Saviour, and for our sovereign lord the king of England."

4. As he was aware that the people of Virginia had displeased the Indians, by occupying their territory without their permission, he made a fair purchase of an Indian village, about ten miles above the mouth of the Potomac, where he commenced a settlement, to which he gave the name of St. Mary's. By his kindness to the Indians, and his just dealing with them, he soon won their friendship.

5. The greatest chief in the country came and made a treaty with him, and so much was he pleased with his reception, that he declared to the other tribes, "I love the English so well

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settlement of Maryland owing? What is said of the grant to Lord Baltimore,—his designs, &c.? 2. What is said of Cecil and of Leonard Calvert?—3. Of the landing, and taking possession of the country?—4. Dealings with the Indians?—5. Of a certain noted chief?

that if they should go about to kill me, and I had so much breath as to speak, I would command my people not to avenge my death; for I know the English would not do such a thing, except it were through my own fault."

6. In treating the Indians as he did, Calvert not only pursued the best policy, but he acted upon the principles of justice, which always lead to the best results. As the colonists of Maryland had purchased lands already cultivated, and had no Indian difficulties to annoy them, they were able to obtain an abundant harvest of corn the first year. No sufferings were endured, and no fears of want were entertained, but from the beginning the colony rapidly advanced in wealth and population.

7. But Maryland, as well as the other colonies, had some domestic difficulties to encounter. Before the grant to Lord Baltimore, one William Clayborne had established a small trading station on the island of Kent, in Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite Annapolis, the present capital of Maryland. This man, refusing to submit to the government of Lord Baltimore, gave the people of Maryland much trouble.

VICINITY OF ANNAPOLIS.



8. There were some difficulties also on account of religion. The early Catholic government of Maryland extended religious toleration to all Christian sects; but in after years the Protestants came into power, and so persecuted and annoyed the Catholics, that civil war followed; and even the heirs of Lord Baltimore were for a time deprived of their rights of government. These rights they regained, however, before the American Revolution.

6. Of the treatment of the Indians, and the prosperity of the colony?—7. Of difficulties with Clayborne, &c.? *Describe the situation of Annapolis from the small map.*—8. What difficulties arose on account of religious matters?





X. PENNSYLVANIA.—1. The name of *William Penn* will ever be associated with all that is interesting in the early history of Pennsylvania. This man was the only son of Admiral Penn, who long served his country with ability and honorable reputation, as an officer in the English navy. At an early age the son was sent to the University of Oxford, but becoming imbued with the principles of a religious sect, called Quakers, or Friends, he was fined for boldly avowing their sentiments, and afterwards expelled from the University, at the age of sixteen.

2. His father endeavored to persuade him to abandon the Quaker principles and manners, and, finding his arguments ineffectual, beat him, and even banished him from his home, but all to no purpose. He next sent him abroad to make the tour of Europe, and thus for a time succeeded in partially diverting his mind from his early religious associations.

3. Soon after his return, however, he chanced to hear the same preacher who had so powerfully impressed his mind in his younger days at Oxford, and his former sentiments revived with deeper conviction, and increasing zeal and energy. In vain did his father expostulate and threaten: he could not induce him to make a single concession,—not even to take off his hat in the presence of the king of England.

4. For nine months, Penn was imprisoned in the tower of London on account of his religious opinions; and when the

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X. *How is Pennsylvania bounded? (Map, p. 158.) Its capital, and how situated? Its largest city, and how situated? (See also Map, p. 78.) What large river passes through the state? What river on the east? What two rivers unite at Pittsburg and form the Ohio?—*

1. What is said of the name of William Penn? Who was William Penn, and what is said of his early life?—2. How did his father treat him?—3. What is said of the revival of Penn's Quaker principles, and his perseverance in them?—4. Of his imprisonment, &c.?



bishop of London threatened him with imprisonment for life, unless he disavowed the Quaker sentiments, Penn answered, "Then my prison shall be my grave."

5. About a year after his release from the tower, he was arraigned for having spoken at a Quaker meeting. To his accusers he said, "Not all the powers on earth shall divert us from meeting to adore the God who made us." At another time, when the magistrate asked him why a person of his estate and family would render himself unhappy by associating with such simple people as the Quakers, Penn answered, "I prefer the honestly simple to the ingeniously wicked."

6. The father of Penn, before his death, ceased to oppose the religious sentiments of his son; and it is said that he finally became a convert to the Quaker principles—telling his son to persevere in the way he had chosen, and that he would finally triumph over all opposition.

7. After Penn had spent many years of his life, and much of his fortune, in defending and propagating the tenets of Quakerism, and in opposing tyranny of all kinds, he turned his attention to America, with the hope of being able to establish there a free government, based on the principles of religious toleration.

8. As the English government was indebted to his father, he applied for and obtained a grant of territory in America, in payment of the debt. In honor of Penn's father, the territory thus granted was named PENNSYLVANIA. In the year 1681, Penn sent out several ships with emigrants, mostly Quakers, and he gave instructions to his agent that he should govern the little colony in harmony with law and religion—that he should gain the good will of the natives,—and that, if a city should be commenced as the capital of the province, it

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5. Penn's conduct when arraigned for speaking at a Quaker meeting? At another time?—  
6. What more is said of Penn's father?—7. Of Penn's views in relation to America?—8. Of the grant that he obtained? Of the emigrants he sent out,—and instructions to his agent?

should not be like the crowded towns of the old world, but should be laid out with gardens around each house, so as to form "a green country-town."

9. The next year, Penn himself visited his province. Soon after his arrival he invited the neighboring tribes of Indians to assemble for the purpose of making a treaty with them. At the appointed time the Indian chiefs at the head of their warriors, armed and painted in the usual manner, and adorned with beads and feathers, assembled beneath an aged elm, which stood within the suburbs of the present city of Philadelphia.

10. Here William Penn met them, at the head of a company of his religious associates, all unarmed, clad in the simple Quaker garb, and bearing in their hands various presents for the Indians. Penn then addressed the chiefs in language of great kindness, and they replied, by assuring him that they would live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the

sun and moon should endure. It has been said that this is the only treaty between the Christians and the Indians that was not ratified by an oath, and the only one that was never broken.

11. Soon after this, Penn himself selected a place between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware for the capital of his province, and here he laid out the plan of a city, with parallel streets, and others crossing them at right angles; much, it is said, according to the plan of the

PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.



9. Of Penn's visit to his province, and assembling of the Indians for a treaty?—10. Of the conference that followed; and of the treaty?—11. Give an account of the founding of Philadelphia. What is said of the situation of the place, and its name? *Between what rivers is it? What place opposite Philadelphia, in New Jersey? Where is Germantown? Norristown? Chester? What islands in the Delaware, below Philadelphia?*



ancient city of Babylon. This place, the situation of which, and of the towns which have since grown up around it, may be learned by examining the map on the opposite page, he named *Philadelphia*, a word which means "Brotherly Love."

12. William Penn did everything in his power to render prosperous and happy the colony which he had planted in America. All religious sects were protected in the free enjoyment of their worship; no tyranny of government was exercised over the people; and the laws were highly promotive of industry and virtue. The Quakers, or, as they style themselves, *Friends*, many of whom are still found throughout Pennsylvania, and in the neighboring states, are a neat, industrious, and honest people; plain in their dress, manners, and speech; averse to war and bloodshed; and friends of PEACE and good order.

XI. NORTH CAROLINA.—1. The first English settlements in North Carolina were made about the year 1650, by some planters from Virginia, who settled on the northern shore of Albemarle Sound. The little colony established there was called, in honor of the Duke of Albemarle, the *Albemarle County Colony*, and during several years was connected with Virginia, and governed by her laws.



2. About the year 1660, some people from New England sailed into Cape Fear River, and having purchased a tract of land from the natives, commenced a settlement at the mouth

12. What is said of Penn's efforts for the prosperity of the colony? Regulations adopted? General character of the Quakers?

XI. *How is North Carolina bounded?* (Map, p. 159.) *Its capital?*—1. What is said of the first settlements in North Carolina? Name of the colony, &c.?—2. Of the settlements near



VICINITY OF WILMINGTON.



of Old Town Creek, a short distance below the present city of Wilmington. The situation of these places may be learned from the accompanying map.

3. After an existence of about two years, the New England colony was broken up by the Indians; but two years later their places were supplied by a number of English planters, who came from Barbadoes, an island in the West Indies. Settlements extended slowly around the two colonies of Carolina; the people were generally averse to settle in towns; the great aim of each planter being to surround himself with a large estate of landed property.

4. In these respects the feelings of the Carolinians differed greatly from those of the people of the New England colonies. In New England, also, the clergy, for many years, had the chief direction of affairs; but there was scarcely a clergyman to be found in Carolina during the first twenty years of its history.

5. The people of North Carolina had many difficulties among themselves, and they were sometimes troubled by the Indians. During the years 1711, 1712, and 1713, the Tuscarora Indians carried on a war against them, but they were finally subdued, and driven from the country.



XII. SOUTH CAROLINA.—1. The first settlement in South Carolina was made in 1760, by a number of emigrants

Wilmington? How is Wilmington situated? What island near the mouth of the river? What is its southern part called?—3. Fate of the New England colony, subsequent settlements, &c.? To what group of the West Indies does Barbadoes belong? (See Map, p. 16.)—4. Contrast between the people of Carolina and New England?—5. Domestic troubles and Indian wars?

XII. How is South Carolina bounded? (Map, p. 159.) Its capital, and how situated? (See also Map, p. 112.) What river separates it from Georgia? (Savannah River.)—1. Give an

from England. The emigrants sailed into Ashley River, and on the south or west side of that stream, on the first high land, a little above the present city of Charleston, they commenced a settlement which was afterwards called Old Charleston. Not a vestige of that settlement now remains, except a ditch or moat nearly filled, which served as a defence against the Indians.

2. It was soon found that the situation which the settlers had chosen was not favorable for a commercial town, and they began to look around for a more desirable location. There was a spot lower down, called Oyster Point, between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which soon attracted attention, on account of its pleasant situation, and its delightful and ever-verdant groves of cypress, cedar, and pine, and here the settlers soon laid the foundation of a new town, which they called Charleston. On that spot now stands the city of the same name. Its situation may be best learned by examining a map, such as the one in the margin.

VICINITY OF CHARLESTON.



3. The people of South Carolina had several wars with the Indians, and they also had many domestic dissensions among themselves, but we have not room to give an account of them here. During the time of Queen Anne's War, they fitted out an expedition against the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine, in Florida, but without success. The French and Spaniards then invaded South Carolina in return, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

account of the first settlement in South Carolina?—2. Of the founding of the present city of Charleston, and describe its situation. What island east of the city? South-east of it in the harbor? At the entrance of the harbor? What three forts in the vicinity, and how situated?—3. What is said of wars, and domestic dissensions? Events during Queen Anne's war?





XIII. GEORGIA.—1. The settlement of Georgia, the last of the thirteen English colonies, was owing to the exertions of James Oglethorpe, a member of the British parliament, and a general in the British army. This kind-hearted man, observing that there were great numbers of poor people in England, who could with difficulty obtain a living there, and were often imprisoned

for debts which they could not pay, conceived the project of improving their condition by transporting them to America, and giving them the lands on which they should settle.

2. Without difficulty Oglethorpe found associates to unite with him in his benevolent enterprise, and in the year 1632 the king of England gave them a grant of the country between the rivers Altamaha and Savannah, which they were to hold, not for their own benefit, but, as was expressed in the charter, “in trust for the poor.”

3. In November of the same year, Oglethorpe, with nearly one hundred and twenty emigrants, sailed for America, and after touching at Charleston, in February following he entered the Savannah River, and on a high bluff or elevated plain, on its south-western bank, commenced the settlement of a town, which he named Savannah. The streets were laid out with great reg-

VICINITY OF SAVANNAH.



XIII. How is Georgia bounded? (Map, p. 159.) Its capital? What river separates it from South Carolina? What separates it in part from Alabama? Largest river wholly within the state? (Altamaha River.)—1. To what was the settlement of Georgia owing? What is said of Oglethorpe's project?—2. Of the grant obtained by him and his associates?—3. Of the settlement of Savannah? Of the streets; locality of the place, &c.? What island in the river, opposite the city? What sounds on the coast? Mention some of the islands.—What two rivers a



ularity, and public squares were reserved in each quarter of the city. This same place, the locality of which may be learned from the map, is now the largest town and the principal seaport in Georgia.

4. Oglethorpe soon established friendly relations with the Indian tribes around him. A chief of the Creek nation came, bringing the skin of the buffalo, having on the inside a painting representing the head and feathers of an eagle; and as he offered his present, he remarked that the English were as swift as the eagle and as strong as the buffalo; "but," said he, "the feathers of the former are soft, and signify love; the skin of the latter is warm, and signifies protection; I hope, therefore, that you will love and protect the little families of the Indians."

5. The tall and aged chief of the Oconas, called Long King, also came to make a treaty for his own and several other tribes, and speaking for them all, he said, "The Great Spirit, who dwells everywhere around, and gives breath to all men, sends the English to instruct us."

6. A chief of the Cherokees, from the mountains of Tennessee, also came to see the white strangers. Oglethorpe said to him, "Fear nothing, but speak freely." The bold mountaineer answered, "I always speak freely: why should I fear? I am now among friends; I never feared even among my enemies." The kind words, the honesty, the pleasing manners, and noble mien of Oglethorpe, secured to the little colony, for many years, the respect, confidence, and friendship of the Red men by whom they were surrounded.

7. Some years later, however, difficulties arose with the Spaniards of Florida, who claimed the country where the English had settled. Oglethorpe marched against St. Augustine, but did not succeed in taking the place. The Spaniards,

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*short distance south-west of Savannah?*—4. What is said of the Indian tribes? Of the present brought by the Creek chief?—5. Of the chief of the Oconas?—6. Of the Cherokee chief? Effect of Oglethorpe's policy?—7. Difficulties with the Spaniards, and invasion of Georgia. *Where is*

in return, invaded Georgia with a large fleet from Cuba and St. Augustine, having on board more than three thousand men, who landed in the south-western part of the island of St. Simons, which may be seen on the little map below.

VICINITY OF FREDERICA.



8. General Oglethorpe had a force of only eight hundred men, who were stationed at a place now called Frederica; yet with this small number he surprised and defeated several companies of the enemy. He was even preparing to attack the Spanish camp, when one of his soldiers deserted, and informed the enemy of his designs, and stated the number of Oglethorpe's troops.

9. As Oglethorpe did not wish the Spaniards to know the small number of his forces, he devised a plan for destroying the credit of any information which the deserter might give. He wrote a letter to the deserter, as though the latter were a spy, and contrived that it should fall into the hands of the Spanish general. The Spaniard, now believing that the deserter had deceived him, and that the forces of Oglethorpe were much larger than was pretended, and fearing for the safety of his own forces, hastily withdrew, and returned to Cuba. Thus, by the skilful management of Oglethorpe, were the objects of the Spanish invasion defeated.

10. When Georgia was first settled, the regulations established for its government declared that slaves should not be introduced into the colony, and that slavery was not only immoral, but contrary to the laws of England. Yet only a few years had elapsed before the prohibition against slavery began to be evaded, and Georgia, like the two Carolinas, became a planting state, with slave labor.

*St. Simon's Isle? Frederica? The sea-ports of Brunswick and Darien?—8. Oglethorpe's force, &c.? His design of attacking the Spanish camp?—9. The success of his plan for deceiving the Spaniards?—10. What is said of the subject of slavery?*

XIV. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—1. Having thus far given separate accounts of the early history of the several English colonies, we now proceed to the events of the French and Indian War, in which nearly all the colonies were engaged. We have said that King William's War, Queen Anne's War, and King George's War, originated in disputes between France and England, and then involved their American settlements in the contest.

2. The French and Indian War also originated in disputes between France and England, but those disputes related to the boundaries of their possessions in America. France had possession of the Canadas and New Brunswick in the north, but she claimed, in addition, all Nova Scotia, part of New York and Pennsylvania, and all the extensive country in the valley of the Mississippi. The English were not willing to allow these claims, and, as the two parties could not settle their disputes peaceably, they went to war about them.

3. The French having built several forts along the southern shore of Lake Erie, the English governor of Virginia thought it best to remonstrate with the commander of these posts, and demand a withdrawal of the troops. It being necessary to send some person to confer with the French commander on this subject, a young man by the name of George Washington was selected for the purpose.

4. Washington, then only twenty-two years of age, was a land surveyor, and being well acquainted with the wilderness through which he was to travel, and with the customs of the Indians, he accomplished the journey, mostly on foot, and in the depth of winter, with great credit to himself, and to the

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XIV. 1. To what do we now proceed, in the fourteenth section? What is said of other wars of which we have treated?—2. Of the origin of the French and Indian war; French claims, &c.?—3. Of the French forts, and the demands of the governor of Virginia? Of the person sent to confer with the French commander?—4. Who was Washington, and what is said of his journey, &c.?



entire satisfaction of the governor. The French, however, refused to abandon their forts or give up the country.

5. Washington, at the head of a small body of Virginia troops, was then sent into the disputed territory, where he defeated a small party of French troops, but did not succeed in capturing any of the forts of the enemy. This was in the year 1754. The next year several regiments were sent out from England to aid the colonies against the French.



6. An expedition was first sent against the French settlements at the head of the Bay of Fundy, which were considered as encroachments on the English province of Nova Scotia. The English having sailed up to the head of the Bay of Fundy, or as it is there called, Chignecto Bay, first landed near Fort Lawrence. They then

captured the French forts of Beau Sejour (Bo-sa-zhoor) and Gaspereau (Gas-pe-ro) and drove the French from the country.

7. The next expedition was against the French posts which Washington had visited, and was commanded by a British general named Braddock. This man had a force of about two thousand men, a part being troops from England, and the remainder Virginians. Benjamin Franklin, at that time nearly fifty years of age, and a man of whom we shall say more hereafter, being then deputy postmaster-general of the British colonies, and an influential citizen, was of great assistance to Braddock, in enabling him to obtain supplies of wagons and provisions.

8. Braddock, although a brave man, and accustomed to European warfare, knew nothing about Indian fighting, and

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5. Of his expedition against the French in the year 1754? Of the English troops sent to aid the colonies?—6. Give an account of the expedition against the French in Nova Scotia.—7. The next expedition? Of Braddock's force? What is said of Franklin?—8. Of Braddock's character?

moreover, he was too conceited to be advised by Americans. When Franklin ventured to express some fears that Braddock might be ambuscaded by the Indians, that officer smiled at what he deemed his ignorance, and replied, "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to your raw American militia, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make any impression."

9. In the expedition, Washington acted as aid to Braddock, and he requested permission to lead the provincial troops in advance, for the purpose of guarding against an Indian surprise. Braddock would not listen to him, but continued to press forward through the woods, heedless of danger; when suddenly, just as he had crossed the Monongahela, and was only nine or ten miles from the French fort, a multitude of Indians, concealed by the bushes and trees, poured in a deadly fire upon the advancing column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Gage.

10. All the English troops were soon thrown into confusion; and the savages, rushing in from every quarter, shot them down by hundreds. Braddock, after having three horses shot under him, was himself mortally wounded; and soon every mounted officer, except Washington, fell. He, although constantly on horseback, and more exposed than any other man on the field, not only escaped unhurt by the many balls that were fired at him, but rallied the Virginia troops after the regulars had fled, and boldly facing the Indians, drove them back, and thus saved the army from total destruction.

11. After the defeat, the troops retreated back to the Virginia settlements, bearing the wounded General Braddock along with them. How severely did he suffer for scorning the advice of Washington and Franklin. He seems to have been utterly confounded by the result of the attack. All the

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His reply to Franklin, &c. ?—9. What is said of Washington? Of the march, and the Indian ambuscade ?—10. Give an account of the battle, and its results ?—11. Of the retreat, and the

first day after the battle he was silent, and at night only said, "Who would have thought it?" He was silent all the following day, only saying at last, "We shall know better how to deal with them another time." He died a few minutes after he had spoken these words.

12. Fifteen years after Braddock's defeat, Washington travelled into the western country, at a time when the Indians were friendly. When he was at a place near the Ohio River, a company of Indians came to him, with an interpreter, having at their head an aged and venerable chief. This chief, learning that Washington was in that region, had come a long way to visit him.

13. He said that, during the battle of the Monongahela, he had singled out Washington, and fired his rifle at him many times, and directed his young warriors to do the same; but, to his utter astonishment, none of their balls took effect. He was then persuaded that the youthful hero was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit, and ceased to fire at him any longer. He said he had now come to pay homage to the man who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who, he was persuaded, would never die in battle.—But we must return to the events of the war.

VICINITY OF LAKE GEORGE.



14. A third expedition, undertaken by the English, in the year 1755, was against a French post at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain. The English, under the command of General William Johnson, proceeded up the Hudson River, between which and Lake George, and near the place designated as Fort George on the accompanying map. they were attacked by a large force of

death of Braddock?—12. Of the circumstances of Washington's visit to the western country, fifteen years later?—13. What did the Indian chief say to him?—14. Give an account of the third expedition undertaken in the year 1755.



French and Indians. The latter, however, were defeated, and their commander, Baron Dieskau (De-es-ko), was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

15. During the next year, 1756, the French and Indians, commanded by the Marquis Montcalm, crossed Lake Ontario with more than five thousand men and thirty pieces of cannon, and commenced the siege of the English Fort Ontario, on the east side of Oswego River. After a short defence, the English abandoned this fort, and retired to another on the west side of the river, but after a few days they were obliged to surrender. The situation of these forts, at the mouth of Oswego River, and also of another called Fort Oswego, since built there, may be learned from the little map above in the margin.

FORTS AT OSWEGO.



16. Many other important events occurred during this war, but we have not room to give an account of all of them here. The most important, and the closing event of the war, was the capture of Quebec by the British General Wolfe, in the year 1759. The situation of this place may be seen by looking at the map in the margin. It is on the north-west side of the River St. Lawrence, on a



15. Relate the events that occurred at Oswego in the year 1756. What is said of the situation of these forts?—16. Of other events during the war? The closing event of the war? Situation of Quebec? What is the course of the St. Lawrence River at Quebec? Where does the St. Charles enter it? How is the St. Lawrence divided four miles below the city? Where is Point Levi? The village of Beauport? The Montmorenci River? The Plains of Abraham?

lofty promontory, formed by that river and the St. Charles. It was strongly fortified by the French, and was the first place which they settled in Canada.

17. In the latter part of June, 1759, General Wolfe landed his army of about eight thousand men on the Isle of Orleans, a few miles down the river, below Quebec. The French forces, to the number of thirteen thousand men, occupied the city, and a strong camp between the rivers St. Charles and Montmorenci.

18. General Wolfe constructed batteries at Point Levi, but this was soon found to be not sufficiently near the city to batter down its strong walls. He next removed most of his army to the north side of the River Montmorenci, where he established his camp, and soon after, on the 31st of July, made an attack on the intrenchments of the French camp, but without success.

19. He next conveyed his troops above the city, and on the night of the 13th of September landed them silently at a place since called Wolfe's Cove, when, after great exertions, they succeeded in climbing up a lofty precipice that there lines the bank of the river. When morning dawned, Montcalm, the French commander, was astonished to learn that the English army was drawn up in battle array on the Plains of Abraham.

20. Montcalm now saw that no alternative remained but to risk a battle, and accordingly he marched out all his forces to meet the enemy. The battle commenced with great resolution on both sides. General Wolfe, exposing himself in the foremost ranks of his army, received two wounds in quick succession, and while pressing forward at the head of his grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, to charge the French lines, a third ball pierced his breast.

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17. What is said of the landing of Wolfe at the Isle of Orleans? Situation of the French forces?—18. Batteries at Point Levi? Removal to Montmorenci, and attack on the French camp?—19. Of the landing of the troops above the city?—20. Commencement of the battle, and wounding of General Wolfe?



21. Colonel Monckton, the second officer in rank, was dangerously wounded by his side, when the command devolved on General Townshend. The French general, Montcalm, likewise fell, and his second in command was mortally wounded. General Wolfe died on the field of battle, but he lived long enough to be informed that he had gained the victory.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.



22. Conveyed to the rear, and supported by a few attendants, while the agonies of death were upon him, he heard the distant cry, "They run! They run!" Raising his drooping head, the dying hero anxiously asked, "Who run?" Being informed that it was the French, "Then," said he, "I die contented," and immediately expired. Montcalm lived to be carried into the city. When informed that his wound was mortal, "So much the better," he replied, "I shall not then live to witness the surrender of Quebec."

21. Wounding of other officers?—22. Relate the circumstances of the death of General Wolfe Of Montcalm?



23. A few days after the battle, the city surrendered, and the next year all Canada submitted to the English. These events were followed, in 1763, by a treaty of peace between France and England, by which France surrendered to Great Britain all her possessions in North America. The English colonies, now that the Indian tribes around them were deprived of French assistance, looked forward to a period of tranquil prosperity, when they might be able "to sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid." The result, however, will show, that in these hopes they were cruelly disappointed.

23. Of the surrender of the city, and the peace of 1763. What is said of the hopes which the English colonies now indulged? The result?



## PART III.

### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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1. DURING most of the time that the colonies were under the government of Great Britain, that power had oppressed them in various ways,—by seeking to abridge their just rights and crush the spirit of liberty among them, by imposing odious and unjust restrictions on their domestic and foreign trade, and finally by an attempt to *tax* them for her own benefit.

2. In the year 1765, the English government declared that all deeds, bonds, notes, almanacs, newspapers, &c., should be executed on *stamped* paper brought from England, for which a *tax* should be paid to the crown: but the people destroyed the paper when it reached America, and used unstamped paper as before. They also retaliated upon Great Britain, by refusing to purchase the manufactures of that country. Finally, Great Britain, seeing she could get no money from the colonies in that way, repealed the stamp act.

3. When the subject of the repeal of the stamp act was under consideration, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, was called before Parliament, and examined respecting the state of affairs in America. The appearance of Franklin on that occasion was dignified, and he answered all the questions with promptness, propriety, and perfect self-possession, showing, throughout, his wisdom, firmness, sagacity and patriotism.

4. He plainly told Parliament, that the Americans would not submit to taxation, unless compelled by force of arms, and

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Of what does Part Third treat?—1. What is said of the oppression of the colonies by Great Britain?—2. Of the stamp act; and how resisted by the people? How did they farther retaliate? What is said of the repeal of the stamp act?—3. Of Franklin's examination before Parliament? His appearance on that occasion?—4. What did he tell Parliament? How did the

that they would adhere to their resolution of using no more British manufactures until the stamp act should be repealed. The examination closed with the two following questions and answers. "What was formerly the pride of the Americans?" He answered, "To indulge in the fashions and manufactures of Great Britain." "What is now their pride?" Answer; "To wear their old clothes over again till they can make new ones."

5. Great Britain next imposed a tax on the glass, paper, paints, teas, &c., which the colonies used; and soon after she began to send troops to America to enforce her unjust laws for oppressing the colonies. The Americans were not so much opposed to paying the small taxes which England required, as they were opposed to the principle which England sought to establish. England declared she had a *right* to tax her colonies, and the latter denied this right, and were determined to resist taxation, and all other kinds of oppression.

6. In the year 1773, the English merchants sent many shiploads of tea to America, which they offered to sell very cheap, if the Americans would pay to the English government the small tax on it of only three pence per pound. But notwithstanding the cheapness of this tea, the Americans determined to do without tea entirely, rather than abandon the principles for which they were contending.

7. When the ships laden with tea reached New York and Philadelphia, the people would not allow the tea to be landed, and the ships were obliged to carry it back to England. In Charleston the tea was landed, but the citizens would not allow it to be sold, and being stored in damp cellars, it finally perished.

8. When the tea designed for Boston entered Boston har-

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examination close?—5. Next attempt of Great Britain to tax the colonies, &c. Character of the opposition of the Americans?—6. Of the tea sent to America, and the determination of the Americans?—7. Of the tea sent to New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston?—8. Of that sent to



bor, the people held a meeting to consider what should be done with it. They wished to send it back to England, but the king's governor of Massachusetts declared it should not be sent back. But the people as positively declared that it should not be landed. In this position of the controversy a party of men, disguised as Indians, went on board the ships, and, in the presence of thousands of spectators, broke open three hundred and forty-two chests of tea, and emptied their contents into the harbor.

**1775.** 9. In this way difficulties went on increasing until 1775, when Great Britain sent large bodies of troops to Boston, with the design of awing the Americans into submission, or, if necessary, of reducing them to obedience by force of arms. General Gage commanded these troops;—the same man who, twenty years before, led the advanced column of Braddock's army in the memorable battle of the Monongahela.

10. General Gage, learning that the Americans were preparing for resistance, and collecting warlike stores in the vicinity of Boston, early on the morning of the nineteenth of April sent out a force of eight hundred men to destroy the stores collected at Concord, sixteen miles from the city. This force, on reaching Lexington, ten miles from Boston, and finding about seventy of the provincial militia assembled there, fired upon them, killing several of the number. This was the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution.

11. The British troops proceeded to Concord and destroyed a part of the stores, but the people of the surrounding country assembled in numbers, and, attacking them, drove them back to Boston, with a loss of nearly three hundred men, while the American loss was less than ninety.

12. Intelligence of these events spread rapidly through the

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Boston?—9. What occurred in the year 1775? What is said of General Gage?—10. Of his attempt to destroy the stores collected at Concord? What occurred at Lexington?—11. Farther account of the expedition, and its result?—12. Effects produced by the intelligence of these

colonies. The battle of Lexington was the signal of war:—the blood of Americans had been spilled on their own soil, and in defence of their own homes; and from all parts of the country the people came thronging to the scene of action, determined to avenge the deaths of their countrymen, and drive their oppressors from the land.

13. In a few days the British forces in Boston were surrounded by an army of twenty thousand men, many of them, however, but poorly armed. The British army, including reinforcements lately arrived from England, and commanded by the distinguished Generals Gage, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, numbered between ten and twelve thousand men. From the map below may be learned the situation of Boston at

PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF BOSTON. 1775.



this period, and of the American fortifications around it.

14. About two months after the battle of Lexington the British generals made preparations to leave Boston and march into the country. To prevent them from doing this, the Americans threw up fortifications across Boston Neck, as seen on the map, and also farther back, towards Roxbury and Dorchester. The British then

events?—13. Of the force assembled by the Americans? Forces of the British? What is said of the map? What three hills were at this time on the peninsula of Boston, and how situated? What two on the peninsula of Charlestown, and how situated? What four hills beyond the peninsula? Where is Morton's Point? What heights south-east of Boston city, now included in South Boston? Island north-east of the city, now included in East Boston? Three islands south-east of Noddle's Island? Where is Cambridge? On which side of Boston is Boston Harbor?—14. What is said of the design of the British to leave Boston, and the efforts of the Americans to prevent it?



turned their attention towards Charlestown, thinking to escape in that direction.

15. In order to defeat this plan also, the American Colonel Prescott was ordered, on the evening of the sixteenth of June, to take one thousand men and form an intrenchment on Bunker's Hill, for the purpose of defending the narrow peninsula of Charlestown. By some mistake, Colonel Prescott proceeded to Breed's Hill, which, as may be seen on the map, is still nearer Boston.

16. Colonel Prescott's men labored diligently and silently all night, and by the dawn of day they had erected a square redoubt, capable of sheltering them from the fire of the enemy. The English were astonished at this daring advance of the Americans, and immediately commenced a heavy fire upon them from several vessels in the harbor, and from a fortification on Cop's Hill in Boston.

17. About noon, three thousand British troops crossed over to Charlestown in boats, and landing at Morton's Point, marched against the American works. While they were advancing, the village of Charlestown was burned by the orders of General Gage, and by this wanton act two thousand people were deprived of their habitations.

18. The Americans, having been told by their officers not to fire until they could take certain aim, awaited in silence the advance of the enemy to within ten rods of the redoubt, when they opened upon them so deadly a fire of musketry, that whole ranks were cut down, and the royal troops were driven back in disorder and precipitation.

19. Being rallied by their officers, the British troops again reluctantly advanced, and were a second time beaten back by the same destructive and incessant stream of fire. At this

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15. Of the orders given to Colonel Prescott, and his mistake?—16. What did he accomplish, and what did the British do?—17. What is said of the advance against the American works, and the burning of Charlestown?—18. Of the first repulse of the British?—19. Of the second re-



critical moment, General Clinton came over from Boston with re-enforcements. By his exertions the troops were again rallied and brought a third time to the charge, and, being aided by the fire from the British ships in the harbor, which raked the interior of the American works, they were finally successful in reaching the summit of the hill.



BATTLE OF BUNKER'S [OR BREED'S] HILL.

20. By this time the ammunition of the Americans began to fail them, and they slowly retired from their intrenchments, fighting with the butt-ends of their muskets. Having retreated across Charlestown Neck, they hastily fortified Prospect Hill, while the English intrenched themselves on Bunker Hill, near the neck of the Peninsula.

21. In this battle the British lost more than a thousand men, while the American loss was less than five hundred. To com-

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pulse; re-enforcements, and final success of the enemy?—20. Of the retreat of the Americans, and the new positions taken by the two armies?—21. Of the losses on both sides? Of the

memorate this battle, a granite monument, 220 feet high, has been erected on the summit of the hill which was the scene of the action. That hill is now usually called Bunker's Hill, and the monument has received the name of *Bunker Hill Monument*.

22. Two days before the battle of Bunker Hill, George Washington had been appointed by the American Congress commander-in-chief of all the American forces, and in July he took the command of the army in the vicinity of Boston.

**1776.** Early in the following year he caused batteries to be erected on Dorchester Heights, and as this place completely commanded Boston, the British soon evacuated the city, and with all their forces sailed to Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

23. Previous to this, in the autumn of 1775, the American Congress had sent an army to invade Canada, which country, then a British province, adhered to England. The result of this invasion was, on the whole, disastrous to the Americans. Montgomery, the American general, took several British posts, and even compelled Montreal to surrender, but in an attack on Quebec, on the last day of December, Montgomery himself was killed, and part of his troops taken prisoners. The Americans were finally obliged to evacuate Canada, without having accomplished the object of the invasion.

24. On the 4th of July, 1776, the American Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, made the ever memorable DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by which the thirteen American colonies declared themselves *Free and Independent*, under the name of the *Thirteen United States of America*.

25. This declaration was a bold movement on the part of those who made it, as it was known that Great Britain would regard the act as treason, a crime punishable with death. When the members of Congress were about to sign this in-

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monument erected to commemorate this battle?—22. What appointment did Washington receive, &c.? What is said of the evacuation of Boston by the British?—23. Give an account of the invasion of Canada?—24. What occurred on the fourth of July, 1776?—25. What is said of



strument, John Hancock, one of their number, remarked, "We must be unanimous ; there must be no pulling different ways ; we must all hang together." "Yes," replied Franklin, indulging in a witticism on the words, "we must, indeed, all hang together, or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately."

26. Immediately after the declaration had been signed, it was read aloud from the steps of the old state-house in Philadelphia, and received with enraptured shouts and acclamations by a large concourse of citizens. The following interesting incident was connected with the first public reading of that noble paper.

27. In the belfry of the state-house there was a bell, which had been brought from England many years before, and on which was the inscription, "*Proclaim liberty to all the people.*" Probably there was not another bell like it in all America, and it is a singular circumstance that *this* very bell was the *first* to herald forth, in tones long and loud, the declaration of our country's freedom.

28. The following anecdote is related of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence. When, several years later, he was President of the United States, the magistrates of one of the eastern cities requested to know from him what was the anniversary of his birth, as the citizens desired to honor a day so deservedly dear to America. Jefferson returned for answer, "The only birth-day I ever celebrate is the Fourth of July, the birth-day of American liberty."

29. After the Americans had taken the decided stand of declaring their independence, the British government prepared to carry on the war with great vigor. In the latter part of August, 1776, a large British force, under Generals Grant, Heister, and Clinton, landing on Long Island, near the Nar-

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the Declaration ? Anecdote connected with the signing of it ?—26. Of the first reading of this paper ?—27. Interesting incident of the bell ?—28. Anecdote of Jefferson ?—29. Preparations of the English ; landing on Long Island, &c.



rows, commenced their march in three divisions towards the American camp at Brooklyn. (See the map in the margin.)

30. The Americans who guarded the passes through the hills, being driven back, and surrounded in the plain near the village of Bedford, were nearly all killed or taken prisoners. The English then prepared to attack the American camp itself, but during a dark night Washington silently crossed all his army over to New York city. Great was the surprise of the British, on the following morning, to find the American camp deserted.

31. Washington was soon compelled to abandon New York city also, for fear of being surrounded in that position. Retreating along the east side of Hudson River, he established his camp at White Plains, in Westchester county, but was there attacked, and driven back with some loss. Retreating still farther, he next drew up his forces on the heights of North Castle, but soon abandoning that position, he crossed the Hudson, and took post in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

32. There was an American

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.



WESTCHESTER COUNTY.



FORTS LEE AND WASHINGTON.



30. Of the battle that followed, and the retreat of the Americans?—31. Give an account of the movements of Washington until he crossed to the west side of the Hudson River. White Plains is on the east side of what small river? In what direction from White Plains is North Castle? What river in the northern part of Westchester county? In what direction from White Plains is Fort Lee? Fort Washington from Fort Lee?—32. What is said of Fort Washington; its

fort, called Fort Washington, in the northern part of New York Island, garrisoned by three thousand troops under the brave Colonel Magaw. This fort, the situation of which may be seen on the two preceding maps, was compelled to surrender to the British, after a spirited defence, in which the assailants lost nearly a thousand men.

SEAT OF WAR IN NEW JERSEY.



33. Washington now commenced his retreat down the west side of the Hudson, and through New Jersey, closely pursued by overwhelming forces of the enemy. This was a time of great gloom to the American cause. Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, successively fell into the hands of the enemy, as they were abandoned by the retreating army. On the 8th of December Washington crossed the Delaware,

while the British took post on its eastern bank, waiting only the freezing of the stream to enable them to cross with the greater ease and take possession of Philadelphia.



34. Washington, however, not being inclined to give the British this advantage, silently recrossed the Delaware with a part of his force on the night of the 25th of December, with the design of surprising a body of British troops, called Hessians, who were posted at Trenton. His plan completely succeeded. Generals Washington and Greene, taking one route,

surrender, &c. ?—33. Give an account of the retreat of Washington through New Jersey. In what direction from New York is Newark, and how situated? Where is New Brunswick? Princeton? Trenton?—34. Give an account of Washington's recrossing the Delaware and surprising the British at Trenton. What creek enters the Delaware at Trenton?



and General Sullivan another, the Hessians found themselves surrounded before they were aware of the approach of an enemy. One thousand Hessians were taken prisoners.

35. The British were greatly alarmed by this sudden and successful movement of Washington, and a large force, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, immediately marched against him at Trenton, but Washington, silently abandoning his **1777.** camp in the night, suddenly fell upon and routed another body of the British posted at Princeton. This was on the morning of the third of January, 1777. The British, instead of attacking Philadelphia, as they had designed, were soon driven back to New Brunswick and Amboy, on the Raritan River, and in the latter part of June they passed over to Staten Island, thus abandoning New Jersey.

36. Soon after the declaration of Independence, Dr. Franklin had been sent to France for the purpose of soliciting the French government to aid the Americans in the war against England. The French court did not immediately engage in the war, yet, while Franklin was in Paris, he had numerous applications from foreign officers, from nearly every country in Europe, who were desirous of serving in the American armies. He seldom gave them any encouragement, however, because he had no authority from Congress to do so, and he feared that many of them would be greatly disappointed when they arrived in America.

37. One young French officer, however, who determined to assist the Americans, and who sailed for America in a vessel fitted out at his own expense, was very cordially recommended to Congress by Dr. Franklin. This was the Marquis de Lafayette, a young nobleman of great wealth, who was so ardently attached to the cause of liberty that he was willing to

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35. What is said of the alarm of the British—their movements—movements of Washington, &c. ? Farther repulses of the British—their retreat, &c. ?—36. What is said of Franklin, and the applications made to him while in Paris ?—37. What is said of Lafayette ?



abandon all the luxuries that wealth could bestow, to resign the honors of the French court, and to leave a young and beautiful wife, and go to a distant land, that he might aid a poor people, oppressed by wicked rulers.—We shall hereafter read more about this noble and generous-hearted young man.

38. In the latter part of July the entire British army left Staten Island, and embarking on board a British fleet, sailed south along the coast, and, entering Delaware Bay, passed up the Delaware River, with the design of approaching Philadelphia from that direction. Washington met the enemy at a place called Chad's Ford, on the Brandywine Creek, but the Americans were defeated. In this battle the Marquis de Lafayette was slightly wounded.

PLACES WEST OF  
PHILADELPHIA.



39. The army of Washington now retreated, first to Philadelphia, and then up the left bank of the Schuylkill to Norristown and Pottsgrove. At a place called Paoli, the American General Wayne was surprised in the night, and three hundred of his men were killed. A monument has since been erected on the spot.

PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.



40. On the twenty-sixth of September the British General Howe took possession of Philadelphia without opposition, while the main body of his army encamped at Germantown, six miles distant. On the fourteenth of October, Washington

38. The next movements of the British army, and the battle of the Brandywine?—39. Retreat of Washington? What occurred at Paoli? Direction of Norristown from Philadelphia, and how situated? Where is Pottsgrove? Paoli?—40. Next movements of the British?—Battle of

made an attack on this latter post, but was repulsed with a heavy loss.

41. The British thought that the taking of Philadelphia was an important event towards finishing the war. When, however, some one mentioned to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, that General Howe had taken Philadelphia, he replied, "You are mistaken; Philadelphia has taken General Howe." And so it proved; for the British were shut up in that city during eight months, and were at last obliged to leave it in great haste, without having derived any advantage from their conquest.

42. About the time that the main body of the British army under General Howe sailed from New Jersey on the expedition against Philadelphia, another British army, under the command of General Burgoyne, commenced its march against the United States, by the way of Canada. This was in the month of June, 1777.

43. At that time an American force under General St. Clair occupied the old French fortress of Ticonderoga, at the southern extremity of Lake Champlain. A small force was also stationed on Mount Independence, between South River and East Creek. Early in July, Burgoyne reached Ticonderoga, at the same time taking possession of and fortifying Mount Defiance, a high hill across the channel, and one mile distant from the fort.



44. St. Clair, seeing no possibility of a long resistance, silently abandoned the fort on the night of the fifth of July,

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Germantown?—41. What more is related about the taking of Philadelphia?—42. What is said of the British operations at the North?—43. Of the American force at Ticonderoga, and the arrival there of Burgoyne? *Direction of Mount Independence from the fort of Ticonderoga? Direction of Mount Defiance?*—44. What is said of the retreat of St. Clair?



marching with part of his force through Vermont, by way of Mount Independence, and sending the remainder in boats, up South River, or Wood Creek.

VICINITY OF LAKE GEORGE.



45. Both divisions, however, were pursued and attacked by the enemy, but most of the men escaped, some by the way of Fort Ann, and others by a route farther east, through Vermont, and succeeded in reaching Fort Edward on the Hudson, the headquarters of General Schuyler, then commander-in-chief of the northern American army. General Schuyler soon abandoned Fort Edward, and Burgoyne took possession of that post on the thirteenth of July.

46. While here, Burgoyne experienced his first reverses. Being in want of provisions, he sent Colonel Baum, with five hundred men, to seize a quantity of stores which the Americans had collected at Bennington. This force, being met by Colonel Stark, at the head of the New Hampshire militia, was entirely defeated. Colonel Baum himself was mortally wounded.

FORT SCHUYLER.



47. Soon after the battle of Bennington, Burgoyne heard of the defeat of another body of his troops, that had been sent, by way of Oswego, to attack the American Fort Schuyler, on the Mohawk. (See map.) The British and their Indian allies, having invested this fortress, continued the siege twenty days, but were finally compelled to abandon it, with considerable loss.

45. Of the final escape of most of his men? Retreat of Schuyler, &c.? *Situation of Fort Edward, and its direction from Fort Ann?*—46. What occurred at Bennington?—47. At Fort Schuyler, on the Mohawk? *Describe the Mohawk River. (See Map, p. 158.) Where is Oswego?*



48. Notwithstanding these reverses, Burgoyne continued his march, and crossed to the west side of the Hudson, in pursuit of the American army. By this time, however, the Americans had received large re-enforcements, and being now commanded by General Gates, they faced about, and met the enemy in the northern part of the town of Stillwater, where two severe battles were fought, the first on the nineteenth of September, and the second on the seventh of October. (See below, the first map on the left.)

49. The British were now compelled to retreat, and they fell back to the mouth of Fish Creek, in the town of Saratoga, where they were completely surrounded by the Americans, with no chance of escape in any direction. In this situation, on the seventeenth of October Burgoyne was reduced to the humiliating necessity of surrendering his whole army prisoners of war. The place of surrender, and the situation of the British and the American forces at the time, may be seen by examining the little map above, on the right.

50. During these events, the British General Clinton had proceeded up the Hudson River, and attacked Forts Clinton and Montgomery, forty-five miles from New York, with the hope of inducing a part of the army of General Gates to leave Burgoyne, and come to their defence. But although both of these places, together with other American posts on the



48. What is said of the farther route of Burgoyne; and what occurred in the town of Stillwater? How far from the village of Stillwater were these battles fought?—49. Give an account of the retreat, and final surrender of Burgoyne. What may be learned from the map above on the right?—50. During these events what had occurred farther south, on the Hudson?

## FORTS ON THE HUDSON.



Hudson, fell into the hands of the enemy, General Gates paid no attention to the movements of Clinton, until the surrender of Burgoyne was secured, when Clinton hastily retreated to New York.

51. We now return to the movements of the two armies in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A short distance below that city the Americans had fortified Forts Mifflin and Mercer, the situation of which may be learned by looking at the map below. On the 22nd of October both these places were attacked by the enemy.



52. The attack on Fort Mercer, then garrisoned by less than five hundred men, was made by nearly two thousand Hessian grenadiers, who, after forcing an extensive outwork, were finally compelled to retire, with a loss of nearly four hundred of their number. The Hessian general, Count Donop, was mortally wounded, and

fell into the hands of the Americans. The attack on Fort Mifflin was alike unsuccessful, but in a few days both these places were abandoned to the enemy.

53. Soon after these events, the troops of Washington went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, twenty miles north-west from Philadelphia, where they passed a rigorous winter, suffering extreme distress from the want of suitable supplies of food and clothing. At the same time the British troops were enjoying, in Philadelphia, all the conveniences and luxuries which an opulent city afforded.

*In what direction from West Point were Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and how situated? Fort Independence? Where is Peekskill? Verplank's Point? Stony Point?—51. To what do we now return? What is said of Forts Mifflin and Mercer?—52. Of the attack on these places?—53. Of the opposing forces during the following winter? In what direction from Norristown is Valley Forge, and how situated? (See map, p. 104.)*



**1778.** 54. Early in the following year, the joyful intelligence was received that Dr. Franklin, and the other American commissioners at Paris, had concluded a treaty of alliance with France, by which that power acknowledged the independence of the United States, and took part in the war against England.

55. About the same time Great Britain sent commissioners to America, with proposals for an amicable adjustment of difficulties; but the American Congress refused to treat with them unless the independence of the United States should first be acknowledged. Defeated in their open efforts, one of the commissioners attempted to bribe some of the influential members of Congress.

56. To General Reed a direct offer was made, that, for his influence in persuading the Americans to accept the terms of Great Britain, he might have ten thousand pounds sterling, and the best office in the colonies in the gift of the crown. To this offer, that patriot replied, "I am not worth purchasing; yet, such as I am, the king of England is not rich enough to buy me."

57. Early in the year the French government sent out a fleet under the command of the Count D'Estaing, to aid the Americans; when the British army at Philadelphia, fearful of being shut up there by the combined forces of France and the United States, commenced a retreat through New Jersey, towards the city of New York.

58. Washington followed with his army, and at a place called Monmouth Court House, the situation of which may be seen on the map on page 102, he attacked the enemy and gained some advantage over them. The day was exceedingly hot, and many died on both sides, from the heat and fatigue.

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54. What is said of the alliance with France?—55. Of the commissioners sent to America by Great Britain?—56. The anecdote of General Reed?—57. Of the French fleet, and the retreat of the British from Philadelphia?—58. Of the battle of Monmouth?



BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.



In this battle the British Colonel Monckton was killed, the same man who, nineteen years before, was wounded by the side of General Wolfe, at the siege of Quebec.

59. The Marquis Lafayette was engaged in the battle of Monmouth,

and the following incident is related concerning him:— Having approached the English batteries to reconnoitre, his favorite aid-de-camp, struck by a ball, fell at his side. While his attendants fled, Lafayette, undismayed, dismounted and examined the wound, when finding no signs of life, he turned away his head with emotion, and mounting his horse, slowly rode off the field. The British General Clinton, knowing that Lafayette generally rode a white horse, suspected who the young officer was, and ordered his gunners not to fire. This noble forbearance probably saved the life of the marquis.

60. After the battle of Monmouth, the British proceeded to New York. During the remainder of the season, the war was carried on mostly by small parties of the opposing forces, in different parts of the country, but no great battle was fought. Late in the season, however, a British force was sent against Savannah, the capital of Georgia, and that city fell into the hands of the enemy.

**1779.** 61. During the year 1779, the war was carried on in three separate quarters:—between portions of the British and the American forces in the Northern states, and others in the Southern states; and also between the fleets of France and England in the West Indies.

62. At the North, the forces of the enemy were mostly employed in ravaging the coasts and plundering the country.

*Direction of Monmouth Court House (now Freehold) from Trenton? (See Map, p. 102.)—*

59. What incident is related of Lafayette?—60. Farther retreat of the British? The war during the remainder of the season? Fall of Savannah?—61. The war during the year 1779?—62. How were the enemy employed at the North?

The Americans, however, led by General Wayne, made a desperate assault on the fortress of Stony Point, on the Hudson, which they recaptured from the enemy.

63. At the South, the enemy overran Georgia and a part of South Carolina. In October, the Americans, aided by the French, under Count D'Estaing, attempted to retake Savannah, but were unsuccessful. In the attack on this place, Count Pulaski, a celebrated Polish nobleman and patriot, who had espoused the cause of the Americans, was mortally wounded. The Polish monarch, on receiving intelligence of his death, is said to have exclaimed, "Pulaski! always brave, but always the enemy of kings."

1780. 64. During the year 1780, the scene of military operations was confined mostly to South Carolina, a map of which is given on the next page. Early in the spring, a large British force, commanded by General Clinton, landed on the coast south-west from Charleston, and crossing Ashley River, began the siege of the city, by erecting batteries a short distance above it. Soon

after, Admiral Arbuthnot sailed past Fort Moultrie, and anchored his fleet in Charleston harbor, within cannon-shot of the city. On the 12th of May, Charleston surrendered to the combined forces of the enemy.

65. After the fall of Charleston, General Clinton made the most active preparations for recovering the whole of South Carolina, and by the first of June every American post in

VICINITY OF CHARLESTON.



What is said of the recapture of Stony Point?—63. Of the operations of the enemy at the South? Attack on Savannah? What is said of Pulaski?—64. Military operations during the year 1780? What is said of the siege and surrender of Charleston? Where is Fort Moultrie?—65. Conquest of South Carolina, and return of Clinton to New York?



## SEAT OF WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.



the province had submitted. Clinton, apprehending little farther opposition from the Americans in that quarter, now left the province, and sailed for New York, intrusting to Lord Cornwallis the command of the southern British army.

66. Cornwallis, however, soon found that if he wished to retain possession of the country, he must fight for it. His troops, scattered throughout the province in small parties, were frequently attacked, and sometimes defeated by bands

of patriots under daring leaders, and in the summer a strong force from the North, commanded by General Gates, the hero of Saratoga, approached for the relief of the southern provinces.

## BATTLE OF SANDERS' CREEK.



67. On the 16th of August, General Gates met the enemy at a place called Sanders' Creek, east of the Wateree River, and between Clermont and Camden, but here the Americans were defeated. The place where the battle was fought was a wooded country, with only here and there a small settlement or plantation, as seen in the map in the margin.

68. After this battle General Gates retreated into North Carolina, and a second

66. Situation of the British troops at the South—march of Gates, &c.?—67. Battle of Sanders Creek? The place where the battle was fought? In what direction from Camden?—68. Retreat of Gates, &c.



time the British troops overran the whole province, but in October their progress was arrested by an unexpected disaster. Cornwallis had sent General Ferguson to the western frontiers of North Carolina, for the purpose of encouraging the loyalists in that quarter to take up arms.

69. Ferguson and his band having committed great excesses, the people hastily took up arms against him, and attacking him at a place called King's Mountain, killed Ferguson himself, and many of his men, and took eight hundred prisoners. The ruin of Ferguson's detachment completely disconcerted the plans of Cornwallis.

70. Few events of much importance occurred at the North during the year 1780, although the British continued their plundering expeditions against defenceless portions of the country. One event of some interest, however, although of little importance in its results, should not be passed over here. We allude to the *treason* of Arnold.

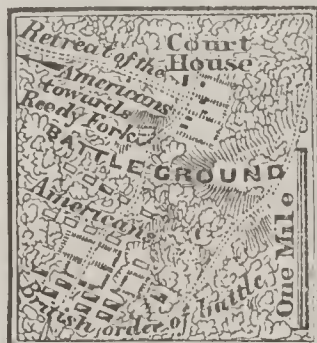
71. This man, a general in the American army, having obtained the command of the fortress of West Point, on the Hudson, privately engaged to deliver it up to the British General Clinton, for the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, and a commission as brigadier-general in the British army.

72. By the fortunate arrest of a Major Andre, whom Clinton had sent to confer with Arnold, the project was defeated. Andre was hung as a spy, while Arnold fled to the British camp, where he received the stipulated reward of his treason. But even the British themselves scorned the traitor, and the world now execrates his name and memory.

1781. 73. Soon after the unfortunate battle of Sanders' Creek, near Camden, Congress appointed General Greene to

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What is said of Ferguson?—69. Of the battle of King's Mountain? *Where is King's Mountain?* *On which side of the Catawba River?*—70. Events at the North during the year 1780?—71. Give an account of Arnold's treason.—72. How was the project defeated? What more is said of Arnold?—73. Events at the South soon after the battle of Sanders' Creek? What is

BATTLE OF GUILFORD  
COURT HOUSE.

BATTLE OF HOBKIRKS' HILL.



the command of the southern army, in the place of General Gates. Soon after taking the command, he sent General Morgan, with about two thousand men, to the western extremity of South Carolina, in order to hold in check the British forces in that quarter. Lord Cornwallis sent Colonel Tarleton against him, with directions "to push him to the utmost." Tarleton was defeated, however, at a place called the Cowpens, with the loss of nearly his whole detachment.

74. Soon after this, on the 15th of March, General Greene was attacked by Cornwallis, at a place called Guilford Court House, and after an obstinate battle was obliged to retreat; but the British had suffered so severely that they were not able to pursue him.

75. General Greene fought two other battles with the enemy, one on the 25th of April, at a place called Hobkirk's Hill, and another in September, at a place called Eutaw Springs. In neither was he entirely successful, but so greatly did the British suffer that they retreated to Charleston and Savannah; and at the close of the year these were the only Southern posts in their possession.

76. We now return to the movements of Cornwallis, who, late in April, marched into Vir-

said of Morgan and Tarleton? Battle of the Cowpens?—74. Of Guilford Court House?—75. Other battles fought by General Greene? The result, and situation of the British at the close of the year?—76 To what do we now return? Places occupied by Cornwallis, &c. ?



ginia. About the middle of August he took post at Yorktown, on the south side of York River, and near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, as seen on the map, preceding page. This place he strongly fortified, and also Gloucester Point, opposite, which was held by a detachment under Colonel Tarleton.

## SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.



77. Washington now formed the plan of striking a decisive blow against Cornwallis; and suddenly drawing off the combined French and American army from the vicinity of New York, near the last of September he established his camp before Yorktown, as seen on the map in the margin, and commenced the siege of that place. On the nineteenth of October Cornwallis surrendered his whole army

## SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.



77. Of the plan and movements of Washington, and the surrender of Cornwallis?



prisoners of war, comprising more than seven thousand men !

78. During the siege of Yorktown, the traitor Arnold, then a brigadier in the British service, led a plundering expedition against his native state, Connecticut. Landing at the mouth of the River Thames, he captured Fort Griswold and Fort Trumbull, and burned New London. Many of the garrison of Fort Griswold were massacred after they had laid down their arms.



79. The fall of Cornwallis nearly closed the war in America, although it continued later on the ocean, and in Europe ; for not only France, but Spain and Holland also, had by this time united with America in the war against England.

**1782.** 80. The most important event in the war during the year 1782 was an attack by the French and Spanish forces on the British post of Gibraltar, in the south of Spain. This fortress had been captured from Spain many years before, and the Spaniards, after having besieged it a long time, now made a most desperate attempt to recover it.

81. For this last great effort the Spaniards had assembled there more than a hundred thousand men: they had also provided fourteen hundred heavy cannon—a vast fleet of frigates, sloops, and schooners—eighty thousand barrels of gunpowder,—and they had also constructed a number of immense floating batteries in the Bay of Gibraltar. Yet, after all these preparations, the attack, which was made on the thirteenth of September, was unsuccessful, and Gibraltar still remained in the possession of England.

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78. What occurred in Connecticut during the siege of Yorktown? *How is New London situated? Forts Griswold and Trumbull?*—79. Effect of the fall of Cornwallis—continuance of the war, &c.—80. What is said of Gibraltar?—81. Of the vast preparations for the recovery of this place? The result?

82. On the thirteenth of November, 1782, preliminary articles of peace were signed at Paris, by the British and American commissioners. The names of the latter were Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens. In September of the following year, 1783, the final treaty was **1783.** concluded, by which Great Britain acknowledged the entire independence of the United States, allowing to them ample boundaries, extending north to the great lakes, and west to the Mississippi.

83. Soon after the treaty of peace, the American army was disbanded, and the soldiers of the Revolution returned peaceably to their homes, bearing with them the public thanks of Congress, in the name of their grateful country.

84. The great and good Washington, after surrendering to Congress the commission which he had borne with so much honor during seven long years, retired to his residence at Mount Vernon, gladly exchanging the anxious labors of the camp for the quiet industry of a farm, and bearing with him the enthusiastic love, esteem, and admiration of his countrymen.

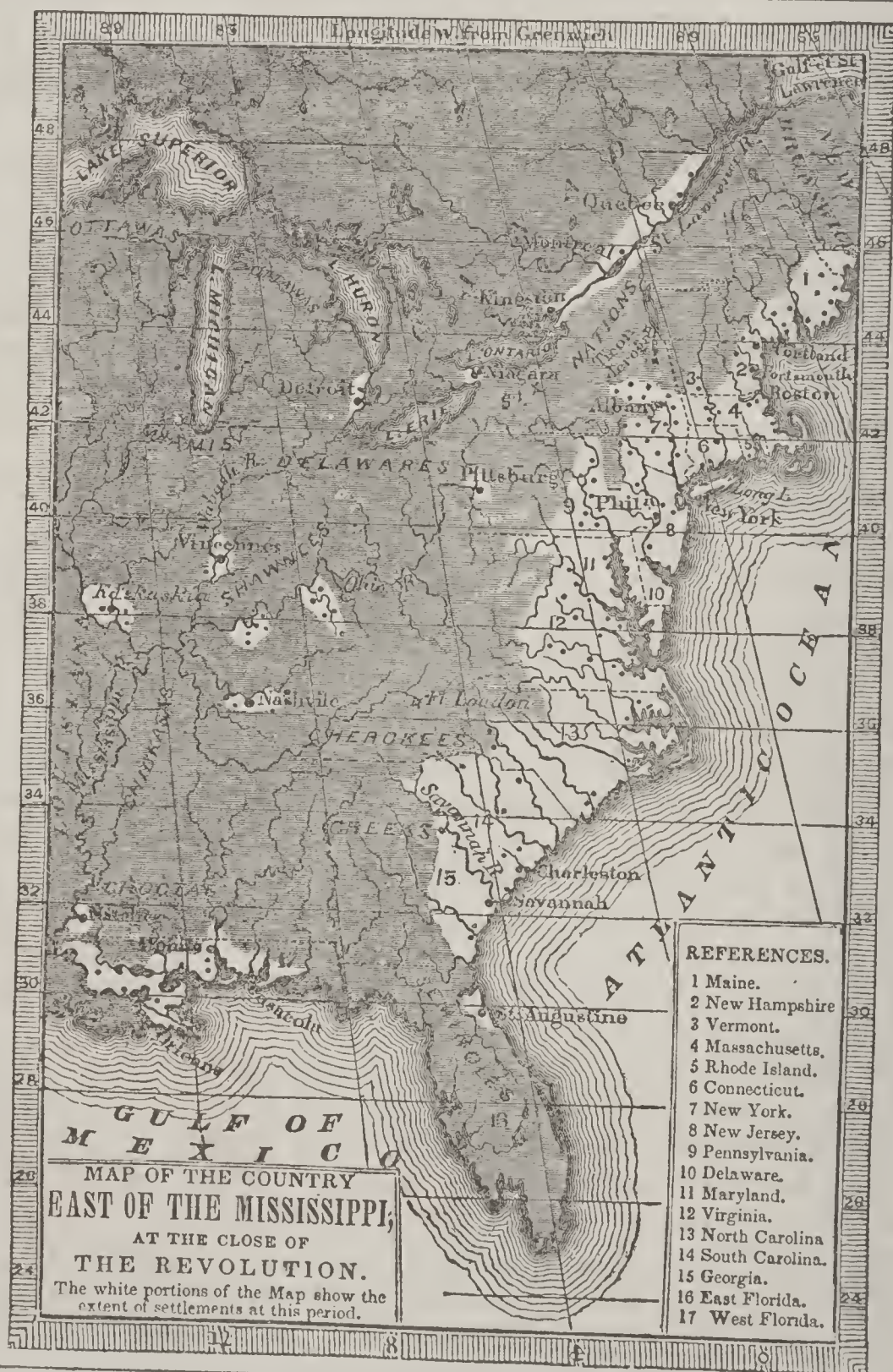
85. Having arrived at this period of our history, the pupil will do well to look at the map on the next page, that he may learn the situation of our country at the time when we became an independent nation. The white portions of the map show the extent of settlements at this period, which, it will be observed, were far from extending over the whole country east of the Mississippi.

86. With the exception of a few bright spots of civilization, the country west of the Alleghanies, and even along the eastern border of those mountains, was then a wilderness, inhabited by rude tribes of Indians. The map on page 155 will show how changed, in this respect, is our country now.

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82. Give an account of the treaty of peace concluded with England.—83. What is said of the disbanding of the American army?—84. What is said of Washington?—85. Of the map on the next page? Extent of settlements at this period?—86. State of the country west of the Alleghanies? The map on page 155?







## SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.\*

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1. Of the many distinguished individuals who aided in establishing the independence of our country, and whose characters deserve more attention than we have given them in the preceding pages, we have room for separate sketches of the lives of only two,—WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN,—names that will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by every American citizen.

2. For the purpose of fixing the history of the great and good WASHINGTON more permanently in the memory, we give, on the following two pages, a series of four engravings, illustrative of different periods of his eventful life.

3. When a mere boy, Washington was noted for his integrity; illustrative of which, the following anecdote is related of him. His father having at one time given him a little hatchet, he went about hacking with it in childish sport, without much regard to the injury that he might do. One morning his father found a fine young cherry tree nearly cut down in the garden. No one could tell who had done it. Presently George came into the garden, with his hatchet in his hand, and his father inquired of him if he knew who had spoiled his beautiful cherry tree?

4. George was filled with grief, for he knew he had done wrong, but he chose to tell the truth, rather than wickedly conceal his fault. As the tears started in his eyes, he replied,

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\* We have thought it best for the pupil to study this account of the lives of Washington and Franklin, without the aid of written questions. The teacher can easily supply such questions as are necessary.



THE BOY WASHINGTON.

of those good principles and habits which so early gained for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He enjoyed none of the advantages of academical or collegiate instruction, but in the common school, and from the private tu-

WASHINGTON THE SURVEYOR.



“Father, you know I cannot tell a lie. I cut the tree with the hatchet you gave me; but I am sorry for what I have done.” His father caught him in his arms, saying that he was paid a thousand times for the loss of his tree, by knowing that his son would not tell a lie.

5. At the age of ten years George lost his father by death, but a kind mother remained to instruct him in the ways of virtue, and to her counsels he ever attributed the formation of those good principles and habits which so early gained for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. He enjoyed none of the advantages of academical or collegiate instruction, but in the common school, and from the private tutor, he acquired a good English education, that fitted him for business and usefulness.

6. His fondness for mathematics probably led him to choose the occupation of a surveyor, and at the age of sixteen we find him engaged in the practice of his profession in the western wilds of Virginia. It was here, while engaged by day with his compass and chain, “himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip,” and camping in the forest by night,



with a bearskin for a couch, that his ardent soul became alive to the beauties of nature, and that he acquired that knowledge of vacant lands which afterwards greatly contributed to the increase of his private fortune.

7. At the age of nineteen, so well established had become his reputation for courage, judgment, resolution, and integrity, that although then but a strippling, we find him appointed adjutant-general of the militia of Virginia, with the rank of major.

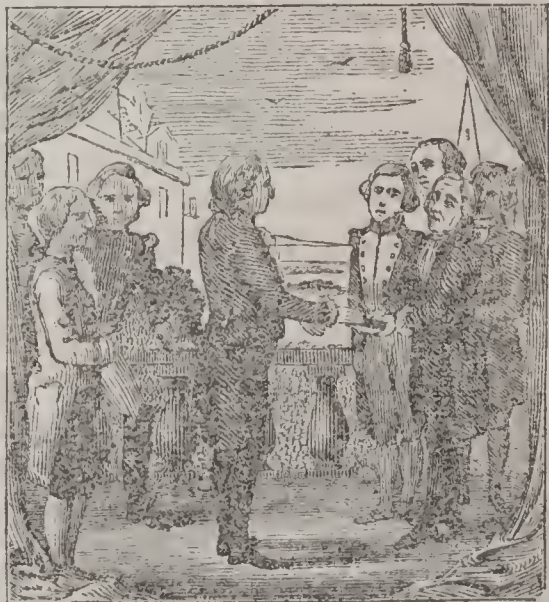
Again we find him, at the unfortunate battle of the Monongahela, when every other mounted officer had fallen, and his own clothes were riddled with bullets, yet cool and fearless, rallying the fugitives, restoring confidence to the panic-struck soldiers, and by his efforts saving the little army from total destruction.

8. And why did he, the most exposed of all, escape the fate of so many gallant men? The answer is found in this;—that while age and wisdom were passed by as unworthy instruments to accomplish the Divine purposes, the superintending care of Providence had reserved the youthful Washington for important services to his country, and, “so far as events can depend on



WASHINGTON THE GENERAL.

WASHINGTON THE PRESIDENT.



an individual, had placed the rights and destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the widow's son."

9. Such was the well-known patriotism of Washington, that in 1774 his native state elected him a member of the first continental Congress; and in the following year, when a resort to arms had become necessary, he was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the American armies. When peace and independence had crowned the Revolution with success, like Cincinnatus of old he laid aside the authority his country had conferred upon him, and retired once more to the shades of private life. But his country again needed his services, and the highest office in the gift of the people, that of President of the United States, was conferred upon him.

10. He died at the age of sixty-eight, universally esteemed and lamented. His life had been upright and virtuous, and his death was that of a Christian. He has been appropriately styled the "*Father of his Country*," the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—Such was the career of Washington—the boy that would not tell a lie.

11. Another man highly distinguished in the history of our country—a companion of Washington, and one of the early advocates and supporters of American independence, was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, whose name has been frequently mentioned in the preceding pages of this little work. Believing that a farther account of his life would be interesting and useful, we proceed to give it here.

12. The father of Franklin followed the business of making soap and candles in the city of Boston, and although his occupation was so humble, he was a very worthy man, and was highly respected both on account of his piety, and his good understanding. He delighted in often inviting to his table some sensible friend or neighbor to converse with, and always took



care to introduce some useful topic of discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children.

13. "By this means," says Benjamin Franklin, "our father turned our attention to what was good, just, and prudent, in the conduct of life; and so interested were we in the conversation, that we were usually quite indifferent to the kind of food set before us." It was probably in this way, by early instruction under his father's roof, that Franklin acquired that habit of close thought and investigation which distinguished him through life, and finally rendered him so eminent as a statesman and philosopher.

14. At ten years of age Franklin was taken from school, and placed in his father's shop, where he was employed in cutting wicks for the candles, filling the moulds, and going of errands; but he disliked the business, as he was ambitious of being something more than a tallow chandler. He spent much time in reading, when he could get books, and his father finally concluded to bring him up to the profession of a printer.

15. This new business gave him better opportunities for reading, and he never failed to improve them. He would often sit up nearly all night in reading a book which he had borrowed on the promise of returning it the next morning. He cared very little about novels, but, when quite young, was particularly fond of Travels, Voyages, and Histories, and afterwards of all kinds of useful reading. The first book that he purchased was Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and this was always a favorite with him.

16. After having been engaged several years as a printer's boy, in the office of his brother in Boston, who did not always treat him kindly, at the age of seventeen he left him, and went to New York, and thence to Philadelphia, seeking employment. When he arrived in Philadelphia, which was on a Sunday morning, he had only a dollar in his pocket; and, being very hungry, he went to a baker's and purchased three



FRANKLIN THE PRINTER'S BOY.

lin followed the business of a printer, and eventually, by great industry and economy, accumulated a handsome property. But the claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and science. At Philadelphia he founded the first sub-

FRANKLIN IN PHILADELPHIA.



rolls of bread, and having no room for them in his pockets he put one under each arm, and thus walked off, taking the other roll in his hand, and eating as he went along.

17. While he was going up Market-street, a young lady, standing in the door of a house, observed him, and remarked that he made an awkward, and somewhat ridiculous appearance.— This same young lady afterwards became the wife of Franklin.

18. During many years Franklin followed the business of a printer, and eventually, by great industry and economy, accumulated a handsome property. But the claims of business did not extinguish his taste for literature and science. At Philadelphia he founded the first subscription library, and established the first fire company in America. He also invented the "Pennsylvania Fire-place," since called the *Franklin Stove*; but that which has done the most to immortalize his name, was the discovery that lightning and electricity are the same substance,— a discovery which led to the construction of lightning-rods, for the security of buildings from lightning.

19. He made this great discovery by the aid of a kite which



he raised during a thunder storm. The electric fluid, or lightning, passing down the string to a key attached to the end of it, exhibited a spark; thus showing that lightning in the clouds is nothing but large collections of electricity. Lightning-rods gradually conduct this electricity down to the earth, and thus prevent those explosions which set buildings on fire.

20. The zeal of Franklin in the cause of American liberty, together with the integrity of his character, and his great amount of general knowledge, induced the American people to confer upon him many highly important offices. Soon after the declaration of independence he was sent, at the age of seventy, as an ambassador to France, where he resided during the remainder of the Revolution, greatly aiding, by his services, the cause of his country.

21. The intelligence of Franklin's arrival in Paris was rapidly circulated throughout Europe, where his fame as a philosopher and patriot had long before preceded him. A French historian says that "people of all ranks crowded to see this venerable old man, almost imagining that they saw in him one of the sages of antiquity, who had



FRANKLIN THE PHILOSOPHER.

FRANKLIN THE AMBASSADOR.



come back to give them lessons in virtue, and place before them noble examples for their imitation.

22. All were struck with his native dignity ; his virtues were praised by all, and his portraits were everywhere to be seen. On the portraits was the sublime inscription in Latin, in allusion to his great discovery in philosophy, and his zeal in the cause of American liberty, "He snatched lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from the hands of tyrants."\*

23. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty of alliance with France, early in 1778, Franklin was introduced to the king at Versailles. A French writer says of him at this period, "His age, his venerable aspect, the simplicity of his dress, everything fortunate and remarkable in the life of this American, contributed to excite public attention." On all public occasions Franklin appeared in the dress of an American farmer. His straight unpowdered hair, his brown cloth coat, formed a singular contrast with the laced and embroidered coats, and powdered and perfumed heads of the courtiers of Versailles.

24. In concluding our sketch of the life of Franklin, we will go back to his early days, and see what were the principles and rules of conduct that led to the worthy distinction which he attained.

25. While yet quite a young man, he thought much upon the subject of morality, and resolved that he would lead a virtuous life, and in order the better to enable him to do what was right at all times, he wrote down certain Rules of Conduct, which, he says, were of great service to him. He arranged these rules under thirteen heads, which he called the Thirteen Virtues. We will give the names of these *Virtues*, and the *Rules of Conduct* also, in the hope that they will be of service to those who shall read them.

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\* "*Eripuit a cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannidis* ;"—first applied to Franklin by Turgot..



1. TEMPERANCE . . . Neither eat nor drink to excess. He who eats too much is a glutton.
2. SILENCE . . . . . Avoid trifling and foolish conversation. Neither talk too much nor be always silent.
3. ORDER . . . . . Let not your things be in disorder, but keep all in their proper places. So far as you can, set apart a particular time for each kind of business.
4. RESOLUTION . . . Resolve to do what is right. Be *sure* that what you resolve is right, and then never fail of doing what you resolve.
5. FRUGALITY . . . . Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself. That is, waste nothing.
6. INDUSTRY . . . . . Lose no time. A waste of time is a waste of life.
7. SINCERITY . . . . . Use no hurtful deceit—think innocently and justly. Always speak the truth.
8. JUSTICE . . . . . Wrong none,—neither by doing injuries, nor by omitting what it is your duty to do. It is sometimes one's *duty* to do another a favor.
9. MODERATION . . . Avoid extremes, so as not to be thought odd either in your thoughts, words, or actions. Do not resent an injury as much as you think it deserves.
10. NEATNESS . . . . . Be neat and clean in your person, in your clothes, and in your dwelling.
11. TRANQUILLITY . . Be not fretful nor disturbed by trifles. Be not confused nor alarmed by accidents that are common or unavoidable.
12. PURITY . . . . . Be pure and innocent in all your thoughts, words, and actions. Avoid the vulgar and the profane.
13. HUMILITY . . . . . Be not proud and arrogant, but treat all with kindness. Imitate the humility of the Saviour.

26. It was to the observance of these precepts, said Dr. Franklin in his old age, that he owed the constant felicity of a long life. To *Temperance*, he ascribed his long-continued health, and a good constitution: to *Industry* and *Frugality* he ascribed his comfortable circumstances in early life, and the eventual acquisition of a handsome fortune, together with the knowledge that made him a respected and useful citizen: and to *Sincerity* and *Justice* he attributed the confidence which his country showed him, and the honorable employments which it conferred upon him. Franklin died in the year 1790, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

## PART IV.

### THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE YEAR 1847.

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I. WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. Soon after the close of the Revolution, the people, finding the form of government under which they had acted during that struggle, unsuited to their condition, adopted the Constitution or form of government under which we now live. George Washington being called from his retirement, and elected first President of the United States, entered on the duties of his office on the 30th of April 1789.

2. During the early part of Washington's administration, the attention of Congress was occupied principally in organizing the various departments of government. In 1790 an Indian war broke out on the north-western frontier, north of the Ohio River. General Harmar, who was sent against the Indians, after having ravaged much of their country, was himself defeated by them. The next year General St. Clair was sent into the Indian country, but being surprised in camp, he also was defeated.



3. During the same year, 1791, VERMONT became a state, and was admitted into the Union,—thus making the fourteenth state of the confederacy. The first settlement in Vermont was made at Fort Dummer,

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Of what does Part Third treat?—I. The first section?—1. What change in the form of government was made soon after the Revolution? What is said of the first president?—2. Early events of Washington's administration? Western Indian war?—3. What is said of Vermont?



now Brattleboro'. A fort was erected there in 1723, and a settlement commenced in the following year.

4. In 1792 KENTUCKY became a state,—the first that was formed west of the Alleghanies. The first settlement in Kentucky was made by Daniel Boone and others in the year 1775, about the time of the commencement of the war of the Revolution. The early settlers suffered severely from Indian depredations.



5. After the defeat of St. Clair in 1791, General Wayne was appointed to carry on the war at the west. In 1793 he built a fort which he named Fort Recovery, near the spot on which St. Clair had been defeated. In the following year he fought a great battle with the Indians near the rapids of the Maumee, and completely routed them, and laid waste their country. The next year the Indians consented to a treaty, and peace was established with them.

6. Other important treaties made during Washington's administration, were, one with England in 1794, called "Jay's treaty;" one with Spain in 1795, and one with Algiers in the same year. In the year 1796 TENNESSEE was admitted into the Union



*How is Vermont bounded? (See Map p. 157.) Its capital, and how situated? What river on the east? Lake on the west? What rivers enter this lake from Vermont? (Onion, Otter, Creek, and La Moile.) What mountains in Vermont?—4. What is said of Kentucky? How is Kentucky bounded? (See Map p. 160.) Its capital, and how situated? What river on the north? Large river on the western boundary? Most important rivers that enter the Ohio in this state?—5. Continuance and final termination of the Indian war?—6. Treaties made during Washington's administration? What is said of Tennessee? How is Tennessee bounded? (See Map p. 160.) Its capital, and how situated? The two largest rivers in this state, and where do they empty?*

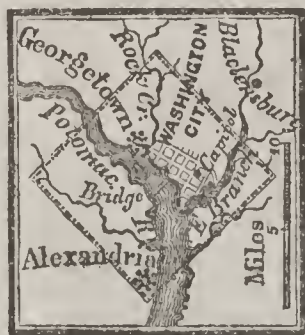
as a state,—being the third state that was formed during Washington's administration.

II. ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. John Adams, who had been Vice-president of the United States during Washington's administration, succeeded to the office of President on the fourth of March, 1797. He had been an ardent supporter of the rights of the colonies against the aggressions of England, and it was at his suggestion that Washington was nominated commander-in-chief of the American armies.

2. Jefferson said of Mr. Adams, "He was the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of Congress." He was associated with Franklin, Jay, and Laurens, in negotiating the treaty of peace with England. The interests and the honor of his country were ever dear to him, and it was he who uttered the sentiment, worthy of perpetual remembrance, "The Union is our rock of safety, as well as our pledge of grandeur."

3. During the administration of Mr. Adams, the country came near being involved in a war with France; but fortunately the difficulties between the two nations were finally settled by treaty. During this administration, in December

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



1799, occurred the death of Washington. On this occasion the members of Congress put on mourning; the people of the United States wore crape on the left arm for thirty days; and in every part of the republic funeral orations were delivered to commemorate the virtues of the "*Father of his Country*."

4. In the year 1790, a tract of country ten

II. Of what does the second section treat?—1. What is said of John Adams,—his previous life, &c.—2. What did Jefferson say of him? What more is related of him?—3. What is said of difficulties with France? Of the death of Washington?—4. Of the seat of Government? *How is Washington City situated?* (See Map in the margin, and also Map page 158.) *Where is Georgetown? Alexandria?*



miles square, on both sides of the Potomac River, had been ceded to the United States by Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of becoming the seat of government of the Union. Within this district a city was laid out, which was named *Washington*, and to this place the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia, in the year 1800. No new state was admitted into the Union during the administration of Mr. Adams.

III. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. Thomas Jefferson, who had been secretary of state under Washington, and Vice-president during the administration of Mr. Adams, succeeded the latter in the office of President on the fourth of March, 1801. It was Jefferson who wrote the celebrated Declaration of Independence. To him we are indebted for the present convenient denominations of Federal money, such as cents, dimes, dollars, &c., in place of the old English system of pounds, shillings, and pence.

2. The public speeches of Jefferson were sound, but not eloquent; in Congress he spoke but seldom, and always briefly. He himself says of Washington and Franklin, "I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question." He severely censured the long speeches made in Congress, and in alluding to them, he says, "How can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour."

3. In the year 1802, OHIO, which



III. Of what does the Third Section treat?—1. What is said of Jefferson? For what are we indebted to him, &c.?—2. Of Jefferson's speeches? His remarks about the long speeches made in Congress, &c.?—3. What is said of Ohio—its first settlement, &c.? *How is Ohio*

had previously formed part of the "North Western Territory," became a state. The first settlement in Ohio was commenced at Marietta, on the seventh of April, 1788. by a company of forty-seven individuals. Marietta received its name in honor of *Marie Antoinette*, the beautiful and unfortunate queen of France.

4. Previous to the year 1803, the territory of the United States extended west only to the Mississippi River,—all the region beyond, then called *Louisiana*, being owned by Spain. This latter power, however, ceded the country to France in the year 1800, and in the year 1803 the United States purchased it from France, for fifteen millions of dollars. Thus the territory of the United States was extended west to the Pacific ocean.

5. During several years of Mr. Jefferson's administration a war was carried on by the United States against Tripoli, one of the piratical Barbary powers in the north of Africa. At the same time, difficulties between England and the United States, that had commenced soon after the close of the Revolution, continued to increase, with but little prospect of a friendly settlement, and during the next administration, as will be seen, they involved the two countries in another war.

IV. MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1809, Mr. Jefferson was succeeded in the office of President by James Madison. In the year 1811 that portion of Louisiana, which had been called the "Territory of Orleans," since its purchase by the United States, adopted a state constitution, and in the following year was admitted into

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bounded? (See Map, p. 159-160.) Its capital, and how situated? Its largest city, and how situated? Principal town on Lake Erie? What river enters the head of Lake Erie? (Maumee R.) What one enters the Ohio R.? (The Sciota)—4. What is said of the territory of the United States, and of the purchase of Louisiana?—5. Of the war against Tripoli? Difficulties between England and the United States?—IV. Of what does the Fourth Section treat?—1. When did Madison be-



the Union as a state, bearing the name of LOUISIANA. During this year the first steamboat seen on the Mississippi made its appearance at New Orleans, creating there a great sensation. At the present time, however, more than a thousand steamboats are continually passing on the Mississippi and its tributary streams.



2. At the time of the accession of Mr. Madison to the presidency, the difficulties with England were the all-absorbing topic in the Congress of the United States, and among the people. During many years, England, while engaged in a war with France, had been in the habit of plundering our commerce on the ocean, under the pretence that we were aiding her enemy.

3. She had also forcibly taken seamen from our vessels, and compelled them to serve in her navy, under the pretence that they were natives of England, and were therefore still British subjects. But under this avowed right, not only natives of England, but American born citizens also, were taken away, and condemned to a lot little better than slavery.

4. After many years of suffering and remonstrance, the United States finally declared war against Great Britain, in the month of June, 1812. The declaration of war, however, although sustained by a large majority of the people of the Union, was not unanimous, for many of the citizens of the New England states, and especially such as belonged to what was called the *Federal* party, opposed the war, believing it to be unnecessary.

come President, &c. ? What is said of Louisiana ? Of steamboats on the Mississippi ? *How is Louisiana bounded ?* (See Map p. 159.) *Its capital, and how situated ?* (See also small Map p. 140.) *What river on the most eastern boundary of the State ? On its western boundary ? What large river enters the Mississippi from the north-west ?*—2. What is said of difficulties with England ?—3. Of the impressment of American seamen ?—4. Of the declaration of war, &c. ?

5. During the year 1811, the western Indians, incited, as was supposed, by British agents, had become hostile; and General Harrison, at the head of a large force, had been sent against them. The Indians, led by the celebrated chief Tecumseh, while pretending that they were ready to make peace with him, treacherously attacked him early on the morning of the seventh of November, but they were finally repulsed, after having a large number of their warriors slain. This is what is called the *Battle of Tippecanoe*.

6. The great chief Tecumseh had been engaged for several years in stirring up the Indians to war. The following circumstance, characteristic of his haughty spirit, is related of him. At one time, before the war, when General Harrison was holding a council with the Indians, Tecumseh, after making a speech, was about to sit down, when it was observed that no chair had been placed for him. One was immediately ordered by Harrison, and as the interpreter handed it to Tecumseh, he said, "Your father requests you to take a chair." "*My father!*" said Tecumseh, with great indignity of expression; "*The sun is my father, and the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will repose;*" and wrapping his mantle around him, he seated himself, in the usual Indian manner, upon the ground.

VICINITY OF DETROIT.



7. In the year 1812, soon after the declaration of war, General Hull, who had the command of the western frontier, crossed the Detroit River, and marched into Canada; but as the British and Indians began to concentrate around him, he marched back to Detroit, on the American side.

5. Of difficulties with the western Indians,—and the battle of Tippecanoe?—6. What is said of Tecumseh, and what interesting circumstance is related of him?—7. What is said of the movements of General Hull?



8. Here, on the sixteenth of August, he basely surrendered to the British General Brock his whole army, together with Detroit, and all other posts in Michigan Territory. For his conduct in this affair General Hull was afterwards tried by a court-martial, and being convicted of cowardice, was sentenced to death; but he was pardoned by the President, although his name was ordered to be struck from the rolls of the army.

9. Tecumseh and his Indians were with the British at the time of the surrender of Detroit. Before General Brock crossed the river to the American side, he inquired of Tecumseh what kind of a country he should be obliged to pass through if he proceeded farther. Upon this, Tecumseh took a strip of elm bark, stretched it upon the ground, and placed a stone upon each corner. Then with the point of his scalping-knife he marked out an accurate plan of the country, with its hills, rivers, roads, and marshes.

10. Pleased with this unexpected ingenuity and knowledge in Tecumseh, General Brock publicly took off his sash and placed it around the body of the chief. Tecumseh was highly pleased with the gift, but the next day was seen without it. On inquiry it was found that he had given the sash to the Wyandot chief Round Head, assigning as a reason, that he was unwilling to wear it when an older, and, as he said, abler warrior than himself, was present. Tecumseh had sufficient policy not to excite the jealousy of another chief, whose services he desired in the war.

11. During the summer of 1812, an American force had

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8. Of his surrender—and subsequent trial? *How is Detroit situated?* (See Map in the margin in preceding page, and also Map p. 160.) *What villages on the Canadian side of Detroit River? On the American side?*—9. What is here related of Tecumseh, in connection with General Brock?—10. How did Brock reward him,—and what other incident is connected with the circumstance?—11. Events on the Niagara frontier, during the year 1812? The war on the

NIAGARA FRONTIER.



assembled on the Niagara frontier, and in October a detachment crossed the river and attacked the British on Queenston heights. Here the British General Brock was killed, but the Americans were finally defeated, and many of them taken prisoners. On the ocean the Americans gained several important victories during the year 1812, but thus far, on the land, the events of the war had generally been unfavorable to them.

**1813.** 12. After the surrender of General Hull, the command of the western frontier had been given to General Harrison, who, early in the year 1813, began to assemble his forces near the head of Lake Erie, for the recovery of Detroit, and an invasion of Canada. While General Winchester was marching to unite his forces with those of Harrison, he was attacked at Frenchtown, by the British and Indians under General Proctor, and he himself and nearly his entire force were taken prisoners.

13. The celebrated chief *Round Head* captured General Winchester with his own hands. He compelled him to take off his coat and all his uniform, and after putting them on his own person, conducted his prisoner to a fire. In this condition, nearly naked, and shivering with cold, General Proctor found him, but it was not without much persuasion that the chief relinquished his captive, and with still more reluctance that he gave up the uniform in which he had been allowed so short a time to strut about, and show himself to his countrymen.

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ocean, &c.? What lakes does the Niagara River connect, and in what direction does it flow? Where are Lewiston and Queenston? Fort Niagara and Fort George? Chippeway? Buffalo and Black Rock? Fort Erie?—12. Events at the West in the early part of the year 1813? Defeat of General Winchester? Where is Frenchtown? (See Map p. 134.)—13. What is related about General Winchester, and the chief Round Head?



14. During the summer, the American forces had various encounters with the British and Indians, in most of which the latter were defeated. In September a naval battle was fought on Lake Erie, in which the American squadron, commanded by Commodore Perry, captured every vessel of the enemy. Intelligence of this victory was conveyed to Harrison in the following laconic epistle: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

15. Soon after this, Harrison pursued the British and Indians into Canada, and having overtaken them about eighty miles from Detroit, he there attacked them, and destroyed nearly their whole force. Tecumseh himself, the master-spirit of the great Indian confederacy, was found among the slain.

16. Before this time, the southern Creek Indians, residing mostly in Alabama, had been induced by Tecumseh to engage in the war. Late in August they surprised Fort Mims, and massacred nearly three hundred persons,—men, women and children. General Jackson, being sent against them, defeated them in several battles—at Tallushatchee, Talladega, Autossee, Emucfau, and finally at Tohopeka, and compelled them to sue for peace.

SEAT OF THE CREEK WAR.



17. At the north, a body of troops from Sackett's Harbor crossed Lake Ontario late in April, and captured York, now Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada. General Pike, who led the troops to the assault, was killed by the explosion of the

14. Events during the summer? Battle of Lake Erie?—15. Pursuit and defeat of the British by General Harrison?—16. What is said of the Creek Indians, and their defeat by General Jackson? Where was Fort Mims, and in what direction from Mobile? Between what rivers were the Indian towns of Tallashutchee and Talladega? On what river were Autossee, Emucfau, and Tohopeka?—17. Capture of York, and attack on Sackett's Harbor?

enemy's magazine. About a month later the enemy made an attack on Sackett's Harbor, but before they had done much damage, they were repulsed by the American militia under Colonel Brown.

18. During the battle, Captain Gray, a valuable British officer, was shot by a small boy, who seized a musket and fired at him as he was advancing at the head of a column to storm one of the barracks. This boy, who was an American, had once been a servant in the captain's family in Canada; but when the war broke out he returned home, and joined the army as a drummer. He now approached his former master in his last agonies, and struck with remorse, owned that he had shot him. Captain Gray, with a nobleness of soul, took out his watch and presented it to him, and with his dying lips generously forgave him. Although the boy was fighting in defence of his country, and of the village in which he was born, yet it is natural that our feelings should be moved with pity and regret at the occurrence of such an incident.

19. During the year 1813, the ocean was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between separate armed vessels of England and the United States, the results of which were various, but neither at sea nor on land was the American flag dishonored by cowardice, or cruelty to the vanquished. On the other hand, the British character was often sullied by scenes of rapine, and gross outrage upon unprotected citizens.

1814. 20. Early in July, 1814, about three thousand Americans, commanded by Generals Scott, Ripley, and Brown, crossed the Niagara River near Buffalo, and took possession of Fort Erie without opposition. Thence proceeding

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18. Relate the circumstances connected with the death of Captain Gray.—19. What is said of naval battles during the year 1813? Of the British character, &c.—20. Of the invasion of Canada in 1814, and the battle of Chippeway.



north along the river as far as Chippeway, they were there met by the enemy on the fifth of the month, but after a severe battle the latter were driven from the field.

21. On the evening of the twenty-fifth of the same month the opposing forces again met, near the Falls of Niagara, at a place denoted as Lundy's Lane on the accompanying map, and here was fought the most obstinate battle that occurred during the war. The enemy were finally compelled to withdraw, but the losses on both sides were nearly equal. The killed and wounded on each side were more than eight hundred.

VIC. OF NIAGARA FALLS.



22. Early in September, fourteen thousand of the enemy, commanded by General Prevost, advanced from Canada, against Plattsburg, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. On the eleventh of the month they attacked the American force there, but were defeated with a loss of more than two thousand men. At the same time the British fleet on the lake attacked the American flotilla lying in the harbor, but here also the enemy were defeated, and most of their vessels captured.

23. During this season the enemy also invaded the States by the way of the Atlantic coast. In August they succeeded in reaching Washington, where they burned the capitol, President's house, and many other buildings. They next pro-

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21. Of the battle of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater? What village is on the American side of the Falls? What village nearly south, on the Canada side? Largest island near the Falls? Two larger islands farther up the stream? (See Map, p. 136.) 22. Give an account of the advance of General Prevost, and the battle of Plattsburg? The battle on the lake?—23. Events on the Atlantic coast? Into what does the Patapsco River empty? (Chesapeake Bay.)

VICINITY OF BALTIMORE.



ceeded up the Chesapeake, and landing at North Point, as seen on the accompanying map, marched against Baltimore; but they were met and repulsed—their commander, General Ross, being killed.

24. The war was carried on at the South also during this season. Florida was at this time in the possession of Spain, and the Spanish authorities there, being favorable to Great Britain, allowed British vessels to be fitted out in the harbor of Pensacola, for

PENSACOLA AND VICINITY.



expeditions against the United States. General Jackson, then commanding at the south, marched against Pensacola, stormed the place, and compelled the British to evacuate Florida.

25. General Jackson then proceeded to the city of New Orleans, which he found in a state of confusion and alarm, as information had been received there that a large British force was preparing for an attack on that place. By his exertions, however, order and confidence were restored, the militia were organized, and fortifications were erected four or five miles below the city.

VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS.



26. On the twenty-eighth of December, and also on the first of January, 1815, these fortifications were cannonaded by the enemy. On the morning of the eighth of January, General Packenham, the commander-in-chief of the

Where is North Point? How is Baltimore situated? What Fort near the city? 24. Events of the war at the South,—capture of Pensacola, &c.? How is Pensacola situated? (See Map, p. 159; and map in the margin.)—25. Confusion at New Orleans,—exertions of General Jackson, &c.?—26. Of the several attacks on the American fortifications? Direction of the battle-ground



British forces, advanced against the American works with the main body of his army, numbering more than twelve thousand men.

27. There were only six thousand Americans to contend against this army, but they were posted behind bales of cotton which no balls could penetrate, and moreover, they were the best marksmen in the land, and terrible was the slaughter which they made among the enemy, as the latter came within reach of their rifles. After a short, but desperate struggle, the enemy fled, leaving seven hundred dead, and more than a thousand wounded, on the field of battle. The loss of the Americans was only seven killed and six wounded.

28. This was the last important battle that occurred during the war. Even before it was fought a treaty of peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, although intelligence of it had not yet reached America. The tidings of peace were received with great joy by the people, for they were anxious to be relieved from the numerous evils which war always occasions.—Happy will be that period, if it ever shall arrive, when the principles of PEACE shall universally prevail, and nations shall learn war no more.

29. During the last year of the war with England, Algiers, one of the Barbary powers, thinking the opportunity a favorable one, commenced a piratical warfare against all American vessels that fell in the way of her cruisers. In 1815, however, an American squadron, commanded by Commodore Decatur, proceeded to the Mediterranean, and soon compelled the Dey, or governor of Algiers, to assent to such a treaty of peace as

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*from New Orleans? How is New Orleans situated?—27. Give an account of the battle of the eighth of January?—28. What is said of the treaty of peace? With what feelings were the tidings of peace received? Remarks on this subject?—29. Give an account of the war with Al-*



was dictated to him.—In 1816, the last year of Madison's administration, INDIANA became a state, and was admitted into the Union.

#### V. MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION.—

1. On the fourth of March, 1817, James Monroe succeeded Mr. Madison in the office of President of the United States. The next year MISSISSIPPI became a state, and was admitted into the Union. The first settlement in the state was made at Natchez, by the French, in the year 1716. In the year 1818, ILLINOIS, which



had previously been called Illinois Territory, became a state.

2. In the latter part of the year 1817, the Seminole Indians of Florida, aided by a few of the Creeks, commenced depredations on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama. General

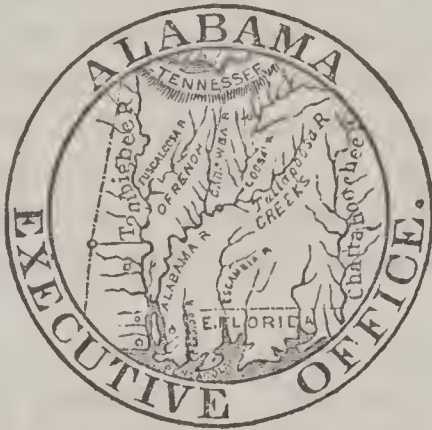
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giers? What is said of Indiana? *How is Indiana bounded?* (See Map p. 160.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *What lake touches the north-western corner of the state?* *What river forms part of the western boundary?*—V. Of what does the Fifth Section treat?—1. When did Monroe become President, &c.? What is said of Mississippi and Illinois? *How is Mississippi bounded?* (See Map p. 159.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *What large river on the west?* *Where is Natchez?* *How is Illinois bounded?* (See Map, p. 160.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *Principal river in the state?* *Where is Chicago?*—2. Give an account of the



Jackson was sent into the Indian territory, which he overran without opposition. He also entered the Spanish territory of Florida, and seized several Spanish towns. His conduct in this war was censured by many, but it met the approbation of the President, and of a majority in Congress.

3. In the year 1819, the United States purchased of Spain the territory of Florida. During the same year ALABAMA be-



came a state. In the year following the province of MAINE, which had been connected with Massachusetts since the year 1652, became a state, making the twenty-third in number that then composed the Union.

4. MISSOURI had previously applied for admission; but a proposition in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new state was violently opposed by the Southern states, and as warmly urged by the Northern section of the Union. The



Indian war at the south? What is said of Jackson's conduct in this war?—3. What purchase was made in 1819? What is said of Alabama and Maine? How is Alabama bounded? (See Map, p. 159.) Its capital, and how situated? Principal rivers? Where is Mobile? How is Maine bounded? (See Map, p. 157.) Its capital, and how situated? Principal rivers? Bays on the coast? Where is Portland?—4. Circumstances attending the admission of Missouri into

Missouri question was finally settled by a compromise, which tolerated slavery in Missouri, but otherwise prohibited it in all territory of the United States north of thirty-six and a half degrees of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Missouri. Missouri was then admitted into the Union as a state, in the year 1821.

5. The last year of Mr. Monroe's administration was distinguished by the arrival in the United States of the venerable LAFAYETTE, who, as we have seen, at an early period of his life, had fought on the side of the Americans, in the cause of their Independence. At the age of nearly seventy, and after the lapse of almost half a century from the period of his military career, he had now come to revisit the country of whose freedom and happiness he had been one of the most honored and beloved founders.

6. How changed the scene that now met his view! Instead of three millions of freemen, poor and oppressed, and struggling for their rights, which wicked rulers denied them, he found a wealthy, powerful, and happy nation of twelve millions of freemen, enjoying all the blessings that a wise government, and country of unbounded fertility, could bestow. Eleven new states had already been formed from the recent wilderness; gloomy forests had given place to fields teeming with abundant harvests; while the comfortable farm-house, the school building, the church edifice, and thriving villages, springing up in every quarter of the land—all proclaimed the happy change which peace, and civil and religious freedom, had conferred upon the young republic.

7. The reception of Lafayette at New York, his tour through all the states of the Union, making a journey of more

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the Union? *How is Missouri bounded?* (See Map, p. 160.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *What large river runs through the state?* *Where is St. Louis?*—5. What is said of Lafayette's visit to the United States?—6. Of the change of scene that now met his view?—7. Lafayette's reception at New York—tour through the States—departure from Washing-



than five thousand miles, and his final departure from Washington, in an American frigate prepared for his accommodation, were all signalized by every token of respect that could be devised for doing honor to the "Nation's Guest."

VI. J. Q. ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1825, John Quincy Adams, son of the elder President Adams, succeeded Mr. Monroe in the office of President of the United States. Few events of great national importance occurred during the four years of this administration.

2. We should not fail to notice, however, the deaths of the two venerable ex-presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who died on the same day, the fourth of July, 1826, just fifty years after both had signed the ever memorable Declaration of Independence. Jefferson wrote that document, and Adams was the great pillar of its support on the floor of Congress. The minds of both, in their last moments, seemed to be wandering back to the scenes of the Revolution.

VII. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1829, Mr. Adams was succeeded by General Andrew Jackson in the office of President of the United States. During this administration many exciting subjects of political controversy agitated the Union, and party spirit rose to a degree of violence never before witnessed. The principal subjects of controversy were those relating to the United States Bank, and the tariff.

2. In the year 1832, some Indian tribes in Wisconsin Territory, incited by the famous chief Black Hawk, commenced hostilities to recover certain lands, which they said the white

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ton, &c.—VI. Of what does the Sixth Section treat?—1. When did Mr. Adams become President, &c.? Events during his administration?—2. Of the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson?—VII. Of what does the Seventh Section treat?—1. When did Jackson become President, &c.? Subjects of political controversy, &c.?—2. What is said of the Indian

people had unjustly taken from them. With little difficulty the Indians were subdued, and their chief taken prisoner. At the South, the Cherokees, the most civilized of all the Indian tribes, had long complained of the encroachments of the state of Georgia upon their territory, but as they could obtain no redress from the general government, they were finally obliged to sell their lands, and remove west of the Mississippi.

2. In 1835, the Seminole Indians of Florida, complaining that fraud had been practised, to induce them to sell their lands, and remove west of the Mississippi, refused to remove at the time agreed upon, and commenced hostilities against the settlements in their vicinity. Micanopy was the king of the Seminoles, but Osceola was their most noted chief, and their principal leader in the war.

SEAT OF THE SEMINOLE WAR IN  
FLORIDA.



4. This war continued six years, and although the Indians were finally driven from their retreats, and forced to remove west of the Mississippi, yet the troops of the United States engaged in it suffered severely, principally from sickness, for the unhealthy climate was a foe which neither bravery nor numbers could subdue. The accompanying map shows the principal seat of this war.

5. During the year 1836, two new states, MICHIGAN and ARKANSAS, were added to the confederacy. The first settlement in Michigan, was made by the French at Detroit. About the year 1640, they established a trading post there, but it was not until the year 1701 that they

tribes in Wisconsin? Of the Cherokees?—3. Difficulties with the Seminoles?—4. Continuance of this war, &c.? The map in the margin?—5. What is said of Michigan and Arkansas? How is Michigan bounded? (See Map p. 160.) Its capital, and how situated? What five lakes



began the permanent settlement of the place. This country first came into the possession of the English after the peace of 1763, which closed the French and Indian War. Arkansas,



which was early settled by the French, came into the possession of the United States after the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803.

VIII. VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1837, General Jackson was succeeded by Martin Van Buren in the office of President of the United States. Soon after the accession of Mr. Van Buren, a great revulsion was experienced in the business transactions of the country. The wages of labor were reduced; thousands of men, previously supposed to be wealthy, failed in business; the banks ceased to redeem their notes in specie, and a general distress in pecuniary affairs pervaded the whole community.

2. The Seminole War continued during Van Buren's administration, and several treaties, made by the Indians, were broken by them. It was thought that the influence of Osceola

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*lie on its borders? How is Arkansas bounded? (See Map p. 159.) Its capital, and how situated? Largest river that runs through the state? What river crosses the south-western corner of the state?—VIII. Of what does the Eighth Section treat?—1. When did Van Buren become President, &c.? Pecuniary affairs of the country during this administration?—2. Seminole War?*

over the Indians was the principal cause of prolonging the war, and when that chief came to the American camp, under the protection of a flag of truce, he was treacherously seized and placed in confinement, where he soon after died. But the Indians resented the treachery, and continued the war.

IX. HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1841, Mr. Van Buren was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, in the office of President of the United States. But scarcely had General Harrison commenced his administration, before rumors of his sudden illness spread through the land; and scarcely had those rumors reached the limits of the Union, when they were followed by the sad intelligence of his death. Just one month from the day of his inauguration, the aged President was a pallid corpse in the national mansion.

X. TYLER'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the death of General Harrison, John Tyler, the Vice-president, became the acting President of the United States. In the following year, 1842, an important treaty was negotiated with Great Britain, by which the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick was settled, to the satisfaction of all parties interested. It had long been feared by many that this "North-eastern Boundary Question" would involve the two nations in war.

2. During the latter part of Mr. Tyler's administration, the subject of the annexation of Texas to the American Union caused great excitement throughout the United States. Texas, settled mostly by emigrants from the United States, was formerly a province of Mexico, but she had revolted, and established her independence. The annexation of Texas was op-

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IX. Of what does the Ninth Section treat?—1. What is said of General Harrison—his illness—death, &c.?—X. Of what does the Tenth Section treat?—1. What occurred on the death of General Harrison? What is said of the treaty of 1842?—2. The annexation of Texas, &c.?



posed by the Northern states generally, and advocated by the South ; but finally, in the early part of 1845, the American Congress passed a bill, authorizing the President to negotiate with Texas the terms of annexation. Bills were passed, also, providing for the admission of FLORIDA and IOWA,



as states, into the Union. We give above the territorial seals of these states, no state seals having yet been adopted by them.

XI. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.—1. On the fourth of March, 1845, Mr. Tyler was succeeded by James K. Polk, in the office of President of the United States. During the following year, 1846, another important treaty was negotiated with England, by which the long pending controversy about the possession of Oregon was terminated. By this treaty, that territory, long claimed by Great Britain, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, was acknowledged to belong to the United States.

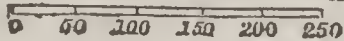
What is said of Florida and Iowa? *How is Florida bounded?* (See Map p. 159.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *Principal river of Florida?* *Where is St. Augustine?* *Where is Pensacola?* *How is Iowa bounded?* (See Map, p. 160) *Its capital, and how situated?*—

XI. Of what does the Eleventh Section treat?—1. When did Mr. Polk become President, &c.? What is said of the treaty of 1846?

MAP OF  
TEXAS,

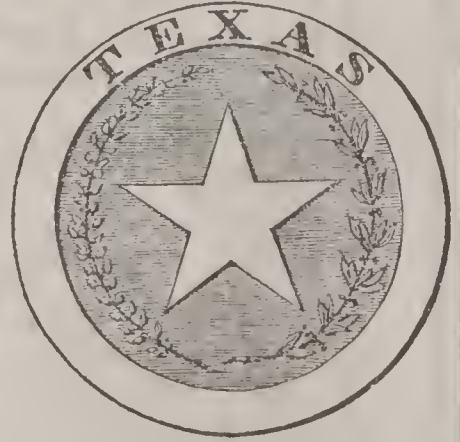
FOR 1847.

Scale of Miles.





2. In July of the previous year, TEXAS had assented to the terms of annexation proposed by the United States, and had thus become a member of the great American confederacy. On the opposite page is a map, showing the situation of this extensive state. The River Bravo del Norte, or, as it is more frequently called, the *Rio Grande*, separates it from Mexico.



3. In the year 1836, Texas had revolted from Mexico, and by force of arms had sustained her independence against all the power of that Republic. Mexico, however, continued to claim Texas as a part of her territory, and after its annexation to the United States, she raised a large army for the avowed object of reconquering the country which she had lost.

4. The United States also raised an army, and sent it to Texas for the purpose of retaining the country, and defending it against invasion. In the month of May the opposing forces met on the east side of the Rio Grande, near its mouth, and there, between Point Isabel and Matamoras, two battles were fought, in which the Mexicans were defeated. The Americans, commanded by General Taylor, then crossed the Rio Grande, took Matamoras, and marched into Mexico, driving the Mexican troops before them.

5. Other successes soon attended the American arms. In

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2. What more is said of the annexation of Texas? Of the map on the opposite page? *How is Texas bounded? Its capital, and how situated? What river separates it in part from Louisiana? What other two rivers separate it in part from other portions of the United States? What river separates it from Mexico? Where is Santa Fe?*—3. What is said of the previous history of Texas? What is said of Mexico?—4. Give an account of the commencement of the war with Mexico? *Where is Point Isabel? (See map of Texas.) Matamoras?*—5. Give an account of

[illegible]

Z. State of Zacatecas.  
P. State of San Luis Potosi.  
G. State and City of Guan-  
ajuato.  
Q. State and City of Que-  
retaro.  
M. Matamoras.  
T. Monterey.



September, Monterey capitulated to General Taylor, after the heights surrounding the city had been stormed. Upper California had previously submitted to an American squadron, and the city of Santa Fe, a Mexican town east of the Rio Grande, had surrendered to General Kearney. On the preceding page we give a map of Mexico, that the pupil may better know the situation and extent of that republic.

6. Early in 1847 a bill passed Congress for the admission of the territory of Wisconsin into the Union—thus forming the *thirtieth* member of the confederacy. In April, however, the people of the territory rejected the state constitution, which had been sanctioned by Congress, and thus Wisconsin was allowed to remain under her territorial form of government.



## CONCLUSION.

1. Here we close this little history of our country, hoping that the day is not far distant when the blessings of peace shall rest upon all our borders, and wars be known no more among us. War is, at best, a great calamity, and it would seem that, at this enlightened day, Christian nations might settle their disputes without resorting to the barbarous custom which the spirit of Christianity condemns.

other successes of the Americans. *Where is Monterey?* (Pronounced Mon-ter-á. (See map of Texas.) *Where is Upper or New California?* (See map of Mexico.) *What are the two principal ports in New California?*—6. *What is said of Wisconsin?* *How is Wisconsin bounded?* (See Map, p. 160.) *Its capital, and how situated?* *Where is Milwaukee?*

CONCLUSION.—1. What remarks are made on the subject of war?

2. On the next page is a map of such of the United States as are east of the Mississippi River, showing their situation at the present time. The situation of the other states and territories, westward to the Pacific Ocean, may be learned by looking on the preceding maps of Texas and Mexico.

3. This last map of the United States, when compared with the one on page 118, shows the progress of settlements, and the formation of new states east of the Mississippi River, since the close of the Revolution. A glance at the past will show, that, as a people, we have been blessed beyond a parallel in the history of nations; and if we persevere in the paths of virtue and intelligence, we may confidently hope that the hand of Almighty power will still direct and sustain us, and that our future national career will be one of grandeur unsurpassed.

4. But in order to attain the glorious destiny for which Providence has prepared the way, we must cultivate a spirit of harmony and mutual concession in our national councils, and frown upon everything that tends to break in pieces the noble fabric of our National Union. At the head of our political creed we should place the motto, "The UNION; one and *inseparable*;" believing that, in the language of the elder Adams, a perpetual union of the states which compose our fair republic, is "our rock of safety, as well as our pledge of grandeur."

5. As another article in our creed, we should ever regard it as one of our highest duties to cherish and promote the interests of Education,—especially as connected with our COMMON SCHOOLS; knowing that *they* are "*The People's Colleges*,"

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2. What is said of the map on the next page? Situation of other states, &c.?—3. What more is said of this last map of the United States? What will a glance at the past show; what may we hope, &c.?—4. But what farther is requisite on our part? What is said of political principles?—5. Of the subject of Education?





—and that so long as they can be rendered effectual nurseries of Learning and of Virtue, they will be better guardians of our liberties, than fleets and standing armies.



THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.





















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